THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 272.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
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TERMS

Single subscribers	$1.50
Clubs of five	1.25
Clubs of ten	1.15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE MESSAGE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

The following is the President's message:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

A YEAR OF PEACE.

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, thank a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations.

HARMONY RESTORED.

In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, and several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

REBEL STATES WHEELING INTO LINE.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our National Councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the New Year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction.

ACQUIESCENCE DESIRED.

With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in national prosperity and happiness as no other nation did after such a protracted and devastating war.

OUR FRENCH MINISTER'S ACTION ON THE WAR.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory.

WHO WE PROTECTED IN PARIS.

Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Columbia, Portugal and Hungary, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment.

WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL.

It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany.

GRANT RECOGNIZES THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of Representative Government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people.

OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interest of peace, the answer was made that the established policies, and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European question jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially, that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, and declined on the part of this Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked.

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of the summary embargo of their property and the sequestration of their revenues.

SPAIN A VIOLATOR OF TREATY OF 1795.

By the executive warrant, such proceedings, as far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States by reason of such violations were made to the Spanish government from April 1869 to June last.

THE ARBITRARY SPANIARDS.

The Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. [illegible]

CLAIMS SETTLED.

The claim of the Col. Lloyd, at Aspinwall, [illegible]

[illegible]

transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil, of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our merchant marine.

It will give to us those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of a foreign war, it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of rendezvous upon our coast, which it presents. Our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by from Georgia to the east coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a staple Government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to ten thousand laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence each inhabitant receiving the rewards of his own labor.

PORTO RICO AND CUBA.

Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self preservation, to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food to the island, and her machinery will make it necessary that the contiguous islands should have the same advantages, in order to compete with the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruit, &c. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by the foreigners, and money shipment by our citizens traveling in foreign lands equal to the entire yield of precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and it is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from the West to the East by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactures. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once and ultimately. So in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without over taxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States, entitle this country to assume among the nations.

In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a Commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island; and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such a commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of all the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, we might almost say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

MEXICO.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenues of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government, in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of looking into this matter demands your serious consideration to devise proper means for counteracting.

OUR INTEREST TO RETURN CRIMINALS.

The policy inferred to, will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to those who may have committed crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad for this purpose.

EXTRADITION TREATIES CONCLUDED.

Extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the central American Republics, and others are in progress.

THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WANTED.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission on Claims against Venezuela, which are reported in the messages of March 4, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870.

VENEZUELA MONEY NOT DISTRIBUTED.

It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The massacre of the French and Russian residents of Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity by the local authorities and the mob.

CHINA IS WELL DISPOSED.

The government of Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfil it treaty obligations, so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately, the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore Mandarin influence.

GRANT AND THE CELESTIALS.

Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

OUR TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts, and for the suppression of the slave trade, has been exchanged.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION RATIFICATION.

The ratification of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States has also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two Governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FORT AT PEMBINA.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the forty-ninth parallel, and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and I did consent, that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present.

DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE.

I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the Governments, and submit herewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation for that purpose be made. The land boundary is already fixed, and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be, in like manner, marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain growing out of the course adopted by that Government during the rebellion.

LONDON CABINET STUBBORN.

The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has a just cause of complaint.

GRANT THINKS THE CLAIMS ARE JUST.

Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse, and therefore we recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a Commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these claims, on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain.

NOT NECESSARY TO TALK MORE ABOUT IT.

It cannot be necessary to add that whenever her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The course pursued by the Canadian Authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling.

THE TREATY QUESTION.

By the first article of the convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, [illegible]

[illegible]

ing the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, without a license; or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States.

It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses or to trade, except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on any alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's Governor. During the conferences which preceded the negotiation of the convention of 1818, the British commissioner proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Brittanic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in such fishing to have on board any foods, wares or merchandise, whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessels of the United States which shall contravene this regulation be seized, condemned and confiscated with their cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically regretted by the American commissioners, and, thereupon, was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries; and article 7, as it stands in the convention was substuted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or laborial statues, and not upon the convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit of the treaty, for the faithful execution, of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly act towards our fishermen, we recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, ware and merchandize in bond across to the territory of the United States from Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operations of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of about 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it, the foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bailoons. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean the monopoly of the direct commerce of the Lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels on trans-atlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adam, Mr. Clay unquestionably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the judgment of European jurists and Statesmen that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territory of another power. This right does not exclude the co-equal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the policy of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary, but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce, which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim by Mr. Clay was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently, and by various nations, recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831 the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns in 1853. The Argentine confederation by treaty threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia by treaty declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of National law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in Dec. 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by Imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to all the frontier of Brazil, to the merchant ships of all nations. The Greatest living British authority on the subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claims, says it seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law, secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi, on the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise; she insists on this right to navigate the entire volume of its waters, on the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence where it debouches into the sea. She denies to the United States the right of navigation, though about one half of the waters of Lake's Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic sea board. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard, it offers cheaper food; to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britian will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and unconsistent claim to which her Candian Provinces have urged her adherence.

OUR COMMERCE.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, suggesting that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of the United States and to China and Japan for its rivals. Our representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited, but the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms; and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy to that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels—the only ones that compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade—is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas and American shipbuilding at home.

THE ARCHIVES.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion, and from the other departments. It is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used, it has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. The remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood leaves but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents. In case of accident or a fire its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress, of the historic records of the revolution and of the confederation, of the whole series of diplomatic and circular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the Government archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and other duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of the State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department the Pension Bureau so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year are $18,244,346.01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items $8,972,127.56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,338,278.37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provisions, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,984,518.08.

GOLD VALUE.

The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keeping up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day.

TAXES REDUCED.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty million dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. [illegible]

tion of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations.

A further reduction of expense, in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable.

THE PRESIDENT ON REVENUE REFORM.

Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe that the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be a work of national legislation.

As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts in encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources. Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870,

ARMY REDUCED.

The army has gradually been reduced, so that on the first of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by law.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousand of dollars are now paid annually for the rent of private buildings to accomodate the various Bureaus of the Department.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building suited to the present and growing wants of the nation.

EXPENSES SATISFACTORILY REDUCED.

The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report. The expenses of the Navy, that is the whole of the last year from December 1869, the date of the last report, are less than nineteen million of dollars, or about one million less than they were the previous year. The expenses of the Navy Department in the fiscal year, since July 1st, show, for the five months, a decrease of over two million, four hundred thousand dollars from three of the corresponding months of last year.

The estimates for the current year were $28,205,678.37. Those for the next year are $20,683,317.00, with $95,100.00 additional for temporary and permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely, for the most, for the maintainance of the naval establishment, as it now is without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriation made for the last and current years, were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient only to keep the Navy on its present footing, and the repairing and refitting of all ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the Navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued, the necessity for more repairs for ships and navy yards become more imperative and costly, and our current expenses are actually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon be unworthy and useless.

CONGRESS TAKEN TO TASK.

I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit a plan by which naval vessels may be built, and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be a wise statesmanship in a Government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS RECOMMENDED.

With the adoption of the recommendation contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking priviledge and the adoption of correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments at present. These commissions, where appointments are made, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of the Government, except those of the Postoffice and Justice, authorizes each to issue its commissions.

REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE ASKED.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous labor imposed on Senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Reform in the management of the Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration. From its inauguration to the present day the experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missions among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, that is as a missionary work.

The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries and Christians, and civilize the Indian, and train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all the Indian tribes upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have schoolhouses and churches, will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on the subject. During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of public land was disposed of. Of this quantity 3,698,910.05 acres were taken under the homestead law and 2,159,515 acres were sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the past year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settled under the homestead or the pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale. At private entry, any appropriated surveyed of public land may, to a limited amount be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe. In regard to the residence and cultivation, the actual settlers have a preference to the right of purchase, which is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was confined only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new states and territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection of the laws secure to that object, and largely promotes the general welfare. They should therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time conferred and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new states should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws, in addition to the swamp and overflowed lands being granted to the State in which they are situated. The lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts and for internal improvements or improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed, up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent and other equivalent evidences of title, to States and corporations, 275,357,119 one-hundredth acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due, under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvements was inaugurated more than forty years since on the grants to Indiana and Illinois to assist those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modification in the grant of Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. [illegible]

mend that the right of settlers and of the public be the more effectually secured by appropriate legislation.

PATENT OFFICE MATTERS.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 *caveats*, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs were issued, 110 extending, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of nonpayment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $13,304,429 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with the perfect and accurate arranging and classification of the return. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the year which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year, the sum paid to pensioners, including the disbursement, was $27,780,811.11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued; at its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to aid severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of law claims, and to discover fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of claims has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefits to the service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions and our happiness and our grandeur as a nation. A bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interest of the other separate department, that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operation of both these bureaus, if properly fostered.

I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as will secure their efficiency.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of the tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the nation will admit, the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so managed as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number, honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be averted, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; a reform in the treatment of the Indian, and in the whole civil service of the country, and firmness in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, at which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at noon by the Vice President in the presence of a very large audience. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats.

The usual committee was appointed to act with the committee from the House, and inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to transact business.

After prayer by the CHAPLAIN, William Windom, of Minnesota, was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term of Senator Norton, of that State, deceased.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid on the table, among which were the following:

By Mr. EDMUNDS, a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, urging the payment of the balance of the war claims due that State from the General Government.

By Mr. KELLOGG, for the removal of political disabilities.

By Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY, for the immediate repeal of all laws for the collection of income, or any tax of that nature, after the first of January next.

By Mr. SUMNER, a bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, bring in the reserves of the National banks, and promote the return to specie payment. This bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately after its passage, and the government shall cease to pay out or receive any fractional currency denominations less than twenty-five cents after June 30th, or denominations of twenty-five cents after September 30th, or any currency after December 30th, 1871, at which date all fractional currency in the treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed.

SECTION 3 provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by him as security for circulation on any bank, and issue therefor specie gold certificates of deposit, without interest, which may be held by the respective banks whose favor issued part of their legal reserves until the resumption of specie payments.

SECTION 4 requires that when a National bank withdraws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be 4 per cent bonds authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870.

The remaining sections require the withdrawal of all bearing other than coin interest and the substitution in their place of coin interest, bearing bond within sixty days, and increase the amounts of five per cent. and four and a half per cent. bonds authorized by acts of July 14, 1870; five hundred million of each class.

Mr. COLE offered a joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes. The latter provides that after June 30, 1871, such notes shall be receivable at the custom houses for duties on imports.

Resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid aside as follows:

By Mr. FENTON, requesting the President to communicate all correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State since the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, so far as the same relates to political subjects and matters connected with said war, as well as to the protection of subjects of the North German Confederation, with which the United States Legation at Paris has been charged.

A resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a copy of the forms of entries, oaths, bonds, rules and regulations prescribed by him under the act of July 4th, 1870, providing for the immediate transportation of merchandise from ports of entry to ports of delivery.

Mr. SHERMAN made an ineffectual effort to get up a bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio referring to the reception of votes of inmates of the Soldiers' Asylum.

At 1.30 the President's Message was received. The next hour was occupied in its reading by the Secretary. It was then ordered printed. At 2.35 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESS OPENED.

The opening of the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress was attended with the usual pleasant greetings between the members. Residents and visitors at Washington turned out in great numbers to witness the opening session. The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded with spectators.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. Speaker Blaine.

Proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler. The roll of members was then called, and 173 members answered to their names.

Excuses were made by Messrs. Kerr of Indiana, and Calkin of New York, detained from severe illness.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a Committee was appointed to join a like Committee of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Potter were appointed such Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Sypher was sworn in as member for the First District of Louisiana, and Mr. Dixon for the Second District of North Carolina.

Mr. Duke, after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Messrs. Schenck and Platt, to have his credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, was called upon to take the oath as member from the Fifth District of Virginia, but was not present.

The House at 10 o'clock took recess till 1:45, awaiting the reception of the President's Message.

Recess having expired, Mr. DUKE, member elect from Virginia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

The President's Message was then delivered, and Mr McPherson, Clerk of the House proceeded to read it.

At the conclusion the Message was received with applause on the floor and galleries. The Message was ordered to be printed.

The Treasury Report was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation Bill, was reported by Mr. DAWES, and passed.

The House at three o'clock adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Fall of a Building and a Loss of Several Lives—Appointment—The Thomas Concerts—New Daily Morning Paper.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Part of the west wall of the new building now erecting by the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, corner of Fourth and Plum streets was blown down at half past two this afternoon by a strong wind that prevailed, burying five carpenters at work on the third floor. John Daner of Cincinnati, and Henry Willingshoff of Covington, were instantly killed, both were shockingly mangled. Frank Jonas of Cincinnati, died in a few minutes, and Jack Stedinger, of Cincinnati, expired after reaching the hospital. A carpenter named Plomp was seriously hurt, John Wolyander slightly. The building was nearly ready for the roof.

The Trustees of the Longview Lunatic Asylum to-day appointed Dr. W. H. McReynolds Superintendent.

Theodore Thomas' orchestral concerts, which closed to-night, have been a decided success.

A new two cent daily, the Cincinnati *Morning Leader*, will make its first appearance to-morrow. George M. Sellers is managing editor. The remainder of the editorial corps is not yet announced.

CHICAGO.

Death of Henry J. Atkins—Died from Abortion Medicine.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A PROMINENT MAN.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Henry J. Atkins, of Jacksonville, a member of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention, died at his home last evening. This makes the seventh of that body that has died since the Convention assembled one year since.

DEATH RESULTING FROM ABORTION MEDICINE.

A young colored woman, named Libby Rock, died last night from the effects of a dose of oil of tansy, which she took to produce [illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Battle on Saturday!

A PRUSSIAN DEFEAT!

Prussians Occupy Orleans!

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT!

German Loss 6,500!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the Government has advices from Gen. Aurelies' headquarters to the 3d, and from Paris to the night of the 2d. The engagement in which the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps participated on Friday occurred with Stephan Von Poppenheim's division of Von Der Tann's corps, supported by the Duke of Albrecht and Stalberg's cavalry division, and Von Willich's Twenty-second infantry division.

FIGHT INDECISIVE.

The fight lasted all day without decisive results, the French fighting with extraordinary courage and great skill. At nightfall the Fifteenth Corps held Artheny and the Eighth Corps position extending northward along the railway toward Paris.

FRENCH GAIN ADVANTAGES.

A Paris dispatch states that the advantages gained by Ducrot and Vinoy, are highly important. Vinoy, with two divisions of the second corps, was perfectly successful in cutting his way on the 29th, as far south as Bungis, and only retired in order to allow Ducrot to overcome the obstacles retarding his further advance.

THE LOSSES BEFORE PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris from November 30th to December 2d are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces—the 104th, 106th, 107th and 108th—loss fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about three thousand.

Advices from Paris received up to a late hour on Sunday night say there has been no further attempts made to force the Prussian lines.

PRUSSIAN DEFEAT ON SATURDAY.

LYONS, December 5.—Fighting occurred all day Saturday between Garibaldi's forces and those of the Prussians under Gen. Werder, between the villages of Autun in the department of Saone, Et Loire and Arnayle Duc, in the department of Cotea d'Or. The French were successful, and Gen. Cremer is now actively pushing the flying Prussians.

FRENCH ARMY FALLING BACK.

LILLE, December 5.—Evening.—The Prussian army operating in the north of France is retreating towards Rheims.

PRUSSIAN RECAPTURES.

TOURS, December 5.—On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following places: Ferminiares, Guillar, Ville Newville and Ville Pain.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

It is reported that there was heavy fighting all along the lines on Sunday.

The Pontificial Zouaves were terribly cut up in the recent fighting. They lost three-fourths of their battalion. Charette himself, their commander, was wounded.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELFORT.

LONDON, December 4.—Advice from Belfort to Saturday afternoon have been received. The Germans had opened the bombardment.

PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

VERSAILLES, December 4.—Yesterday Prince Frederick Charles, with the Third and Ninth Corps, drove the enemy near Chevilly and Chiller into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

FLORENCE, December 5.—Duke Aosta has officially notified the deputation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptation of the Spanish Crown. He will probably accompany the deputation to Madrid.

PRUSSIANS OCCUPY ORLEANS.

TOURS, November 5.—Official communication announces that Gen. d'Aurelies d'Paladines on the night of the 3d of December, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The Government, however, was of the opinion that it would be better to hold firm to Orleans, but Gen. d'Aurelies d'Paladines retained his views of the necessity for retreat. The Government decided to act accordingly, but on the fourth of December Gen. d'Palladines telegraphed to the Government that he had changed his opinion and would hold Orleans. Thereupon M. Gambetta started for Orleans, but when at La Chapelle the train was fired upon by the Prussian cavalry. Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from General Pillieve announcing that the enemy demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pelliere had agreed, in the name of Gen. De Paladines, to comply with the demand. Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Dispatches from the chief corps d'armee announce that the retreat was made in good order. No dispatches have been received from Gen. De Paladines.

RUSSIA CONSULTING TURKEY.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Russia is consulting with the Porte, and offers the Sultan a formal alliance, which guarantees the integrity of the Turkish dominion.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5th.—The total loss sustained by Wurtemburg troops in the battle on the 2d near Paris officially reported 848 killed and wounded.

LYONS, Dec. 4th.—There was sharp fighting all day yesterday between Autun and Arney Le Duc, and between a portion of Garibaldi's command and the Prussians. The Garibaldians were successful and are following up their advantage with activity.

PROVISIONS FOR PARISIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 5th.—It is rumored that Erlanger has gathered vast quantities of provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris when the siege is over.

GERMAN STORY.

The Germans say at Beaune, that they fought with only 11,000 men against a French force of 30,000.

Bishop Mermelod pronounces false the reports of French prisoners in Germany, that they have been tempted to renounce their religion.

FRENCH DRIVEN FROM CHEVILLY.

VERSAILLES, December 5.—The French have been driven from Chevilly, and abandoned Chambaigny sur Marne, and are now massing near Cretal.

COLD WEATHER.

The cold is intense and the troops suffer severely from exposure.

General Manteuffel is in Rouen.

[N. Y. World Cable Special.]

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

TOURS, December 4.—To-day a general engagement took place for a junction of the armies of Paris and the Loire near Etampes.

WON AND LOST AND WON.

A position was won by the French at Villepau on Thursday, and retaken by Von Der Tann on Friday, was again retaken by the French on Saturday.

General Sonnet, having advanced too far before the troops, was made a prisoner.

At four other points the French have been successful.

Gen. Ducrot is still master of the situation. The Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. Polker and the Fifteenth under Gen. Bejon, fought with grand courage. The losses of the Germans during two days fighting was 6,500, as follows: Saxons 2,000; Second Corps, 2,800; Wurtemburgers, 1,700. French losses are not known.

FRENCH CLAIM A VICTORY.

A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles on the 2d inst., that the fighting on the 30th ult. was as hard as any during the whole war. The French consider that they won a partial triumph because they took 160 Germans prisoners and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts, in a sortie between the Seine and Marne. The French had an overwhelming force. In the sortie the French employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

[Herald Special.]

RESULTS OF THE ORLEANS FIGHT.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—Results of the fighting before Orleans are unfavorable. The left wing of the army of the Loire was doubled up. The Prussians reached the railroad between Orleans and Tours at La Chappelle near Orleans on Saturday afternoon, and the train, with Gambetta on board, was fired upon there.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

EARL GRANVILLE.

LONDON, December 5.—Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's last note is published, dated November 29th. The British Minister says there is nothing for him to add to his previous appeal to international law. He is aware that suggestions for a Congress by the powers to settle this and other questions has been made, but not adopted. He is also aware that in the contingency of the possession of the principalities by Austria, Russia could question the provisions of the treaty of 1856. He is, however, ignorant of such a purpose, therefore that question could not be introduced. He trusts all obstacles to a continuance of peaceful relations will be removed. If Russia has formed an opinion of her rights, but does not intend to act without consulting other powers, the controversy is already partly closed. He concludes by accepting Russia's invitation to the conference, without admitting a forgone conclusion as to the result.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

AUSTRIA ASSURED.

PESTH, December 4.—Austria has Russia's positive assurance that all the stipulations of the Paris treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube shall be maintained, and the discussion at London will be confined to the neutrality of the Black Sea.

Large Fire Near Baltimore.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, December 5.—This morning the stables of Col. Wiley, contractor on the Northern Central Railroad at Mt. Royal Reservoir, were destroyed by fire. Twenty-four mules perished in the flames. Two colored men who were asleep in the stables were badly burned, it is supposed one fatally. From the fact that a strike existed for some time among the workmen employed by the Colonel, the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Alabama Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—Both Houses of the Legislature were in session to-day and gave Smith and Lindsay, rival claimants of the Gubernatorial chair each, sent a message to the Senate that of Governor Smith was quite long. There were 2,000 people gathered. The message of Gov. Lindsay not acted on. The election of United States Senator exciting some interest and the ballot will be gone to-morrow.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Admiral Porter Letters—Rumors of Another Railroad War—The Callicott Case—The Onedia Survivors Not Recompensed—The Prize Fighters Arrange for a Battle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

MORE ABOUT THE PORTER LETTER.

Washington specials say it is not true, as reported, that Admiral Porter has denied the authorship of a letter purporting to have been written by him to Secretary Wells in January, '65. On reading the letter in the newspapers he says his first impulse was to denounce it as a forgery, as neather he nor his private secretary remembered anything about it. On further reflection, however, he concluded it must be genuine or Wells would not have printed it, and he accounts for it as follows: The responsibilities, hardships and exposures of the expedition in Cape Fear river were at times almost unendurable, and he says in the letter, he was, when vexed, sometimes a little too impolitic. He disclaims, however, ever having entertained the opinions of Gen. Grant, which the General expressed in the letter. After reading the letter, Admiral Porter called on the President and expressed to him his regret that such a letter should have appeared, and denied all recollection of the matter. He says the President received him very kindly, and, indeed, treated him with much more courtesy than he had a right to expect under the circumstances. Admiral Porter attributes the publication of the letter to the personal enmity of ex-Secretary Wells. He says that when Andrew Johnson became a traitor to the Republican party and Wells followed in his footsteps, the latter was displeased because the Admiral would not join in the movement. He also claims to have thwarted some of the plans by which Wells was attempting to control the navy in the interest of Johnson's administration, and thinks that the ex-Secretary has made this letter public as much to create a division among the Republicans as to injure him personally. This matter has greatly increased in interest from the fact that General Grant has temporarily promoted Admiral Porter to the Admiralty, made vacant by the death of Admiral Farragut, and was intending to send his name to the Senate for confirmation early in the session. There has been a very strong feeling in the Senate in favor of the abolition of this office after the death of Farragut, and had Porter's name been sent in, there would have been considerable opposition to it on this ground. Grave doubts are expressed here as to the President now nominating Porter at all. A member of the Senate Naval Committee, in conversation on the subject, remarked that judging from Grant's past history, he will now in all probability reconsider the appointment of Admiral Porter and take no action in the matter, after he has consulted with some of his most trusted advisers. He says he does not believe the Senate will take any action effecting the matter. Preferring to throw the responsibility on the President, who has, during the last two years shown great partiality for Porter.

CALLICOTT TO GET OUT OF PRISON ON A WRIT.

In the United States Circuit, on Saturday, before Judge Woodruff, W. C. Bartlett moved for an order to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be issued, directed to General Pillbury, keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, for the body of Theophilus C. Callicott, together with the cause of his imprisonment. Mr. Bartlett said that there was a public rumor that he had been pardoned; but it made a difference to Callicott, and more especially to his family whether he came out of prison as a pardoned convict or an innocent man who had been illegally convicted and wrongfully punished. The Judge granted an order returnable December 14th, and directed a notice to be given to the District Attorney for the Eastern district where Callicott was tried. Bartlett last evening told the reporter that he considered it his duty to Callicott to make a motion; that he believed after a hearing there would hardly be one member of the bar who should read the arguments who would not agree with him in the conclusion that Callicott was entitled to be discharged from his imprisonment on a *habeas corpus*.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR IN EMBRYO.

Hoboken was excited yesterday by the rumors of another railroad war with the Erie on one hand and property owners on the other. About a year ago the Erie road laid a track through Seventeenth street. The Upper Hoboken City Council ordered the company to take up the track, and gave them six months to do it in. The road instead of obeying the order, appropriated the other lands and prepared to lay two additional tracks. The Erie road has a branch in Weehawken, where live stock is kept and delivered, and their business having largely increased, the Erie managers recently made preparations to lay two new tracks to-day. A peremptory order from Council to remove its track, and an injunction from the Court restraining it from laying others, is to be served upon the Erie Road.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The recent blockade at Bergen Tunnel is likely to prove a very troublesome and expensive affair for the Delaware and Lackawanna western managers. The following injunctions by the Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, against the Morris and Essex companies. Suits are instituted by numerous parties for the business blockade at the Tunnel. The Hackensack and Northern New Jersey roads brought suit against Sloan & Co., for heavy damages, and a large number of suits have been instituted. Passengers and shippers recover losses by detention.

THE ONEIDA SURVIVORS.

It is the popular belief that Congress had authorized the payment of one year's salary and allowances to the surviving officers and men of the sloop-of-war Oneida, sunk in the collision off Yokohoma last summer. This is not correct. Relations of the officers and men who went down with the ship have received a year's pay of the deceased, so appropriated, but the survivors who lost all but their lives in the disaster have received only one month's pay, under a very old law of Congress. Two officers and a handful of men escaped, and they have not been recompensed by the Government for one-fifth their actual pecuniary losses.

NEWS COLLECTOR DEAD.

Wm. L. Cisco, for forty-two years ship news collector at this port, died Saturday of pneumonia, aged 72 years. Funeral will take place Tuesday from the old district church, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

THE MACE AND COBURN FIGHT.

Mace and Coburn met this morning and agreed upon Canada as the place to fight. The 11th of April is the day fixed.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamships Agamemon, from Rio Janeiro, Cleoptro, from Havana, and City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived.

J. WATSON WEBB QUITE ILL.

James Watson Webb is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

ASSIGNMENT.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

Murder in Massachusetts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., December 5.—Benj. Howard, aged eighty-two years, was found murdered on Saturday morning near his dwelling, three miles from Westport. He was shot through the head and his right leg cut off with an ax. An attempt had been made to bury the body, which was found in the woods. No clue to the murderer.

Heavy Railroad Loss near Toronto.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, December 5.—The loss by the collision of two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Friday is estimated at over $200,000.

—The New Haven mail bag, containing letters for Washington and Philadelphia distribution offices, was taken from the mail wagon yesterday evening while the messenger was on his way from the postoffice to the depot to meet the 8:30 train for New York. The bag was afterwards found cut open and rifled of its contents.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The members of MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, are requested to meet at their HALL, third story of Maltby's Hall, 5th avenue, at 1½ P. M., WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Brother JACOB HONEY. Members of sister Lodges are respectfully invited.
d-6 J. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ W. J. LOGAN, Candidate for ALDERMAN in the SEVENTH WARD, desires to return thanks to his Republican friends for their support at the Primary Election in that Ward on SATURDAY EVENING, and respectfully solicits them to turn out once more TO-DAY, December 6th, and he has no doubt about the result, SMOOTHBORES to the contrary notwithstanding. Examine your tickets before voting.

☞ SEVENTH WARD—POLITICAL.—Having learned that a ticket with my name on as a Citizens' Candidate is to be run TO-DAY in that ward, I take this opportunity to repudiate the whole matter, and pledge myself to support the whole Republican ticket as nominated on Saturday last, never having been a bolter.
de6 GEO. F. MORGAN.

☞ O. S. FOWLER'S LAST DAY OF Phrenological Consultations and advice on Health, Best Business, Marriage, Managing Children, &c., at the MONONGAHELA HOTEL will be MONDAY, at 2 P. M. Call at once. de6

☞ LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, AT
Masonic Hall,
BY
JAMES H. HOPKINS, ESQ.,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 8, 1870.
SUBJECT—*"The Council, Christmas, and the Carnival in Rome."*
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at all the principal stores and at the Hall. de6:163

☞ A. O'LEARY, M.D.,
DELIVERS HIS
Last Free Lecture
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
Instead of WEDNESDAY, as advertised yesterday at LAFAYETTE HALL.
SUBJECT—Brain and Nerves, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Fidgets, &c., &c. de6

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of ADAMS, CRAFT & CO., is hereby dissolved, CALVIN ADAMS having purchased the entire concern known as the "Pittsburgh Vinegar Works." Calvin Adams hereby assumes all liabilities and claims to collect the outstanding accounts of the firm. [illegible] No. 143 WATER STREET.
CALVIN ADAMS.
CHAS. C. CRAFT.
December 1st, 1870. de6:279

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. HAVEN & CO'S
PRINTING
AND
Binding Establishment,
Can turn out work equal to any establishment in the country, and on as reasonable terms, quality considered.

RAILROADS
Can be Furnished with every Description
OF
BLANKS,
TICKETS,
and BOOKS,
So Essential in Operating their Business.

Iron Founders,
Rolling Mills,
Merchants,
Insurance Agents,
Coal Dealers,
Banks, Brokers,
County Courts,
AND
ALL CLASSES OF BUSINESS MEN
CAN OBTAIN ALL THE
BLANKS, BOOKS,
Letter Heads,
Bills Lading,
Business Cards,
Bill Heads,
Check Books,
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Engineers' Materials
AND
STATIONERY
TO FACILITATE
Their Business Operations.
Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.

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BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.,
Editor of "Good Words for the Young," author of "Alec Forbes," etc.
Profusely illustrated. 16mo. Extra cloth, $1.50. A charming story by a brilliant writer.

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From the German of Hacklander.
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A DICTIONARY
OF
Doctrinal and Historical Theology.
BY VARIOUS WRITERS.
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BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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SALE
BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
COR. WOOD ST. AND 3d AVENUE.
de3

VALUABLE INSURANCE STOCKS, NATIONAL TRUST CO.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 6th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of [illegible]
[illegible]
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

City Engineer's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing the following streets: [illegible]
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICE. [illegible]

S[illegible]
[illegible]
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS *on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—By two young men of irreproachable character, an unfurnished room in East Liberty, Pa., near East Liberty stock yards. References exchanged. Address with real name J. C., Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS.—The old and reliable New York Life Insurance Company, established in 1845, with cash assets of Fifteen Million Dollars, wants one or more intelligent men to represent them in this city and vicinity. Desirable contracts will be made with first rate men. Apply to or address ABBOTT & LOCKHART, General Agent, 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—50 Laborers for Railroad; 20 Coal Miners, a Blacksmith for country; 10 Girls for housework in the city; 6 for country; 3 Cooks for city; several girls want chamberwork, nursing and sewing. Farm Hands, Drivers, Laborers and Boys furnished at short notice, by applying at No. 1 Sixth street, first door from the Suspension Bridge.

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places of all descriptions, city or country; laboring men want work at low wages; several coal and ore miners want work at reasonable rates; families wanting servants of all descriptions will be supplied on short notice; competent girls with reference are furnished with situations. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.
MORTGAGES.
$35,500 to invest, in large or small amounts on city or county property.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
no15 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED — AGENTS. — ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the *"lock-stitch"* (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. oc22:f3

WANTED.
MORTGAGES.
Money to loan on Mortgages.
GEORGE S. HILL,
no17:h53-TTHS:tf Cor. 3d avenue and Wood St.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
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CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
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$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES SECURED BY REAL ESTATE, in large or small sums.
Apply to Lock Box 30,
se3:c4 Pittsburgh P. O.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 a month)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

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TO-LET.—One third story FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable for single gentleman. Reference required. Enquire at No. 65 NINTH STREET. 12-1

TO-LET.—The Second and Third Story FRONT ROOMS furnished, suitable for single gentlemen. Reference required. No. 24 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh. 11-9

TO-LET.—HOUSE of 7 rooms, gas, water and large Lot. Will be rented cheap. Enquire on the premises at No. 283 RIDGE STREET, Allegheny City, or of WM. BLAKELY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 91 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh. 11-9

TO-LET.—Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 94 Ohio Street, Allegheny, former residence of Dr. N. W. White, dec'd. Rent per annum, $600. Possession given December 1st. Enquire of
JAMES F. NICHOLLS,
no8:h74 90 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.
Duquesne Hall.
SEVERAL OFFICES.
WM. H. LOWE,
Of Gazzam & Co., Attorneys,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—25 bbls Choice Navy BEANS, 100 bbls GREEN PEAS, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
no29 No. 200 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—150 boxes New York GOSHEN CHEESE, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
no10 200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—PICKLES in barrels and half barrels; ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT in firkins and half barrels by
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
no23 200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—25 kegs KENTUCKY HONEY at 20 cents per pound, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
no9 200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—75 kegs Choice APPLE BUTTER; 50 bbls Choice SWEET CIDER, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
no9 200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—10 bbls SHAKER'S CORN, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
200 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
The "Yough House"
in Connellsville and its appendages. If not sold, To-Let to some quite competent hotel man.
no28:h78 J. C. CUMMINS.

FOR SALE—TAVERN STAND—Will [illegible] SATURDAY, November [illegible], 1870, at [illegible] P. M., the old established Tavern Stand of [illegible] Young, dec'd, corner of Penn and Butler streets. [illegible]
W. W. YOUNG, Executor.

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EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 LARD OIL, LUBRICATING OILS, &c.
Also, PRIME FAMILY LARD, in tierces, barrels and buckets, at lowest rates.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
oc6:h59 [illegible] Water street.

FOR SALE.—A Mechanical Business, [illegible]
[illegible] with avenue.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—On Mount Albion Hill, 12th ward, [illegible]
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[illegible]
S. McLAIN & CO., No. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM WARD,
No. 310 Grant St.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]
[illegible]

FOR SALE.—One of the most [illegible]
[illegible]

DWELLING HOUSE at GLENDALE [illegible]
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

L[illegible]
[illegible]

500 BBLS. PURE WHITE [illegible]
[illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at [illegible] 111½.

THE *New York Express* says "the people some time hereafter will prefer bootblacks for Presidents, to more soldiers." This is only returning to the normal condition of Democracy that has alway felt a hearty dislike for the "boys in blue."

THE *Independent* urges the enactment of a civil statute declaring "that whatever in point of morals nullifies a marriage, should, in point of law authorize a divorce." Should ever such a law become enacted, the United States will be one huge Chicago "in point" of morals.

THE *New York World* does not like the Dent family, because the Dents are connections of President Grant. And it does not like President Grant because he is connected with the Dent family. It is particularly severe for this reason on Dr. Addison Dent and charges him with the crime of being the President's brother-in-law's third cousin.

THE NORWEGIANS are raising funds to build a monument on the coast of Norway, in commemoration of the battle of Hafrsford in 872, which secured the unity of Norway. Prior to that date it was divided into thirty-one kingdoms. The war lasted ten years, and the original prize was not so much the unity of Norway, as the hand of a fair lady who made that unity the condition.

THE *New York Evening Post* while acknowledging its errors in misrepresenting the President with reference to the McGarrahan claim, feels compelled to hold on a little longer to some ill-natured remarks, and says it still thinks the President should not have denied the New Idria Company a "simple hearing and examination." This is malicious, for the reason that the President never did deny the "hearing and examination," but refused to allow the signature to be appended to a patent for either party. That was all.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* (Democrat) warns Governor Hoffman of New York for the future, and criticises his connection in the past, with the Erie Bill and Erie Ring. It tries to lighten its denunciations of the Governor, by assuming at the time he signed the bill, he was not aware of its character. But when the fact is known, that the Governor had the bill under consideration for weeks, the criticism of the *Eagle* will be viewed in its true light, and the excuse offered in behalf of the Governor be understood, to be nothing more, than "letting him down lightly." The only objection we take to the remarks of the *Eagle* is, that it did not make them *prior to the election*, and in this way aid the citizens to understand just how consummately corrupt it really believed Governor Hoffman to be.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* has, we think, scarcely understood all the facts in the case, or it would not have published its article on the report of the State Treasurer, and appended thereto so much self-praise. It says, "the improvement of our State credit is seen in the fact, that while Treasurer Mackey paid three per cent. premium, General Irwin has redeemed $1,200,000 at par, making a saving of $36,000." The explanation of this is, that no bonds became due during Mr. Mackey's term, and all the bonds that were purchased, were necessarily purchased at market prices. After Mr. Irwin's accession, this last time, a large number of bonds became due by the expiration of the time for which they were issued. These Mr. Irwin redeemed in gold at par, as he is required by law to do. All other bonds purchased by Mr. Irwin have been purchased at three per cent., the same price as paid by Mr. Mackey. We hope this plain statement will correct the error into which our cotemporary has fallen.

AFTER ALL THE NOISE and clamor over the resignation of Secretary Cox, one by one every appeal that he has made for sympathy has been taken from him. Driven completely from the position he assumed, as against the President, on the McGarrahan claim, he fell back on his policy of reform in the civil service. We have always asserted that Mr. Cox had no policy on this question that did not come from the President, and we now refer our readers to the following extract from the President's message:

"Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In presenting to our readers the Message of President Grant, it is impossible for us to do much more, at present, than call attention to the earnest and statesmanlike document. President Grant's Messages have all been noted for the quiet unostentatious manner and compact form, with which they are presented. In no instance have these virtues of a public document been more apparent, than in his present message. His sentences are never clothed in rhetoric, but they all strike the intellect of every reader, in plain English words. It matters little of what he is writing, whether it be of thanks for our prosperous condition as a nation, or a plain, blunt accusation of English negligence, he utters just what he means, without verbiage or exaggeration, and you feel while you are reading it, that you are receiving the honest convictions of the writer. We regard his present Message, as the ablest document he has yet written, and we think it will be received and read by all our readers with pleasure, and when read, will be conclusive testimony, that the present head of the United States is one to whom the affairs of the nation were wisely confided.

We cannot, however, fail even at present to call the attention of our readers to the President's recommendation to Congress on the subject of the Alabama claims. By reference thereto, it will be seen that England is not only charged with negligence, but that the English Cabinet is not willing to concede this fact. The question connected with the Alabama claims, has, since the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war been a subject of almost daily comment. Among the numerous propositions presented, it will be remembered there was one of giving to the claimants the right to make general demands on the English Government for damages. The recommendation of the President if accepted by Congress, will settle all this difficulty and place the United States in the position of sole claimant. Should this be done, clamor to a great extent on this point will cease. Under such circumstances we have little doubt that an amicable adjustment of this difficulty can be obtained and the vexed question properly [illegible]

settled. The United States could adjust any technical difference that might arise in the consideration of the case without either loss of dignity to the National honor, or pecuniary loss to the claimants.

We regret that it is not within the limits of our time to refer to other and equally important subjects treated of in the Message, but propose to extend our Editorial remarks hereafter on what we consider to be one of the ablest and most interesting documents that has ever been presented to the public as a President's Message. We urge upon our readers its careful perusal.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The *Missouri Republican* not only earnestly advocates the reduction of the army, but it does it in a spirit that naturally injures what good logic there may be in its argument. We undoubtedly desire to have no greater standing army than the actual necessities of the hour demands. How much need there may be, is however, a matter within the judgment of those, quite as able as either the *Missouri Republican* or ourselves to determine. But the *Republican* uses strange argument when it says "there is a public sentiment rapidly growing in the country, which if not checked speedily by vigorous and permanent reform, will wipe that army and all its belongings out of existence, and declare that henceforth, when the republic needs defenders she will call them from the ranks of civil life."

The ground for the opinion is, that soldiers have insulted citizens by patrolling the streets of towns and cities in times of peace, professing to protect the purity of the ballot-box. There is in this miserable, maudlin complaint, a littleness that is worthy of most sovereign contempt. Like the little boy who cried because the tea-kettle was looking at him, there is something so ridiculous in the grievance that one may well wonder whether after all there is not something that remains untold. It is scarcely possible to suppose, even if it was a fact that soldiers patroled the streets in peaceful times, that there was an insult given to the *honest citizen*. Unless some wrong was done, unless some citizen was prevented doing that which he had a lawful right to do, unless some one was deprived of a legal right, it does not seem that there could be an insult given by a soldier of the United States, patrolling the streets of any city or town in our country.

The idea that the Missouri *Republican* is afraid of the encroachments of military power cannot be entertained. It fears no such thing, because it says emphatically, that the people not only have the power, but will, unless there be reform, "wipe these soldiers out of existence." It claims, then, that the power is with the people, and that they will maintain it.

But it exposes its prejudices, in saying that the people will wipe these soldiers out of existence *unless there is reform*. It speaks of no other reform than that of keeping soldiers out of a city during elections. This is, in fact, its grievance.

It is high time that these professedly just journals should understand, that just so long as fraud, perjury and crime, are voluntarily permitted to rule the ballot box as against the rights and the liberties of the honest citizens, just so long will Congress protect itself by placing armed power to resist these unlawful agressions whenever and wherever they may arise. The experience of this nation as a people is of such character that it is well known by all parties, that there is a strong and powerful foe to Republican institutions within this Union. That again and again the wishes of the people have been defeated, not by a fair and honest ballot, but by violent fraud that the officials of the State would not nor did not undertake to prevent. That some of our best citizens have been assaulted and brutally beaten at the polls, simply because they were depositing a ballot differing politically from the roughs in charge of the polls. That negroes were threatened day after day, until there was every appearance of a riot. And it is under these circumstances, and to prevent wrong and outrage that, to the shame and disgrace of the city or town where it has become necessary, soldiers have been sent. If there is any insult about it, it is in the acts that require the presence of these soldiers. There, in truth, is where the shame lies.

Why then do not these journals, all of them, independent of all parties, urge upon all citizens to avoid the perpetration of such acts as will require soldiers to be sent, to protect honest men and good citizens. But by their present efforts they are simply screening criminals. It is the old story over again—the criminal maligning the law. It would be an insult to Democracy to suppose for one instant, that the presence of soldiers deprived them of a single *legal* vote. We were assured by the unterrified, that not only would they vote, every man of them, but that if the occasion demanded it they would whip all the soldiers in any city backed by all the Republicans. Democracy was not the least terrified, and we undertake to say that not one legal vote was lost to the Democracy by the presence of soldiers anywhere. If any wrong has been done them, it has been in depriving some rascal of repeating. To urge that the presence of a United States soldier is an insult under such circumstances, is placing a very low code of morality on the inhabitants of any town or city who are asserted to have been insulted in this way.

But the whole effort is untruthful. We say without hesitation, that if soldiers have been sent any place to protect the purity of the ballot box, the *Press* in and around that place is to blame. The high threatening tone adopted, the bitter vindictiveness of partisanship, the unscrupulous attacks made against the opposition, the never ceasing effort to fan into a flame the vilest passions of the roughs, the weeks and weeks of education of ruffians to riot and disorder, published day after day, until alarm strikes the citizens and an honest appeal is made for help and to protect them in their rights as citizens, are the causes that bring United States soldiers to the polls of any city. If it is an *insult*, the *journals* of that city are responsible. Let them amend their tone, and there will be no need for soldiers.

BRIEF TOPICS.

THE CITY OF SEPARATIONS.

The statistics of the divorce business of Chicago, as given in the *Republican* of that city, in a three column article, are startling in their magnitude and the disgraceful facts they indicate. One attorney alone entered 243 suits in seven months, down to the 8th of August, when the new constitution went into effect, and nearly all were allowed. The total business of the divorce courts for the same period were 538 cases, of which 426 were brought by women. One man has a model form of divorce bill printed, leaving blanks for names and dates, and including all the causes for divorce known to the Illinois law. When he chases down a client he fills up his printed form with the parties name, date and place of marriage, and cause of action, erasing those counts which are not needed, and with a few scratches of the pen he has a bill ready to be filed in proper form. In this way he has been known to prepare and file as many as thirty or forty divorce bills in one afternoon. Most cases are referred to a "master in chancery," to take proofs and report to the court, and in this way bills are easily rushed through. Of the fraudulent plans, those most in vogue are the insertion by the lawyer of other charges than those preferred by the petitioner, and then gaining the suit; getting the defendant to sign a paper technically termed an "appearance," but which really consents to a default, and virtually admits the charges in the bill; fictitious residence, etc. To prevent these outrages, the judges have lately ordered that all defendants consenting to default shall do it in open court, that they may know the effect of their action.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

A Chicago lady writes to the *Tribune*, propounding a question of solemn import, and also suggesting the existence of certain habits on the part of the husbands of that enlightened city, which is probably not altogether imaginary. She asks: "Where is that fearful maelstrom called business, which swallows up the parents and best of our married men, after dark? Where is it located, and what, oh, what do they do there? Is it some infernal [illegible]

chowder that witches stir? They come thence with mysterious particles of boiled lobster sticking to their silken beards; the dust of Kenosha crackers on their lips. Odors strange and undefinable cling about them; they walk in tortuous ways; their speech is thick; they exaggerate. Is this business chimera of ubiquitous presence to be tolorated, when it invades our homes and thrusts midnight vigils upon us? We know this is a legitimate calling; for when our husbands leave us after tea and go down town, they look weary and dejected, and when they return near morning they are livelier than crickets. But how we yearn to know where the partners of our bosoms are, that we might share the dangers of their 'business.' It is not at their offices, for these are always dark. Doubtless some dreary, subterranean retreat, piled with ledgers and hard-cushioned chairs, receives those self-sacrificing spirits and all for us! for us!"

DERWENTWATER.

There have been several wonderful and most unusual displays of aurora borealis in England lately, seriously affecting, as they have done here, the telegraphic communication. In Northumberland the aurora borealis is known among the peasantry by the name of Lord Derwentwater's Lights. In the attempt to replace the Stuarts on the throne, the Earl of Derwentwater, head of the great Roman Catholic north country family of Radcliffe, took a conspicuous part, and paid the penalty on the scaffold. On the night of his execution there was a brilliant display of the aurora borealis, and the simple peasantry by whom their lord, a man of high and amiable character, was greatly beloved, associated the phenomenon with the death of the unfortunate young nobleman. There is also a legend which yet lingers amidst the homesteads of the property which once was his, that the water in the moat of Dilstone Castle, the family seat, turned blood red on that same fatal night. This notion is likely to have arisen from the reflection of the sky in the water. The vast estates of the Radcliffe's were confiscated to the endowment of Greenwich Hospital, and are now worth about £60,000 a year. A maniac, calling herself Countess of Derwentwater, has lately been claiming them.

A QUAKER M. P.

The first "Friend" who found a seat in the English House of Commons was J. Pease, returned as a Whig from South Durham, after the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832. He declined to be sworn, and claimed his right to "affirm." The matter was referred to a committee who reported in his favor, and after a few days' delay his "affirmation" was taken. His hat was the next difficulty. While sitting the hat may be worn, but when speaking or moving about the House etiquette requires that the head should be bared. The doorkeeper solved the problem by politely and gently taking Friend Pease's hat into custody as he entered, and returning it to him as he went out. To this the "Quaker" member submitted for a couple of years, when he concluded to take charge of his own hat, and do with it as others did with theirs. Upon the coming of Lord Melbourne a second time into office, some of the friends of the genial Quaker asked him what place he was to have in the new Ministry. He answered that "there was only one position which he would think of taking, and that had not been offered him." "What was that?" "The Secretaryship at *war*." Friend Pease was equal to his questioners.

PLAYING CARDS.

There are some curious statistics in connection with the manufacture of playing cards in this country, which is not so inconsiderable a business as some may imagine. There are only four factories, but these send out five million packs yearly, and as the tax is five cents on each pack, the contribution of this industry to the Internal Revenue ought to be a quarter of a million per annum. The distribution of these five millions of packs is worth notice. The cheaper sort find their market in the West, St. Louis having been the great card depot before the war. But Massachusetts shuffles and cuts the nicer cards, requiring for her games of chance more than any other State in the Union. It was only during the gold excitement in California that this ratio was raised, when an extra four million packs were sent yearly to earn the dust of the miners. In the years of the war, too, the same figures were reached, but as peace returns we find Massachusetts again the best patron to the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain."

A TERRIBLE CATASTOPHE.

An African letter to the London Times says: A fearful catastrophe has occurred in the Opobo river, resulting in great loss of life. The *Locomotive*, while entering the Opobo struck on the bar, and crew to get the vessel off, she struck fast and was abandoned by the crew, as all hopes of saving the vessel were given up. After the crew had left the wreck, the natives in the vicinity boarded the Locomotive in great numbers and took possession. They then commenced to strip the vessel. The hatches were broken open and a regular system of plunder commenced. One portion of the cargo consisting of gunpowder was being appropriated by the natives, when by some means the powder became ignited, and an explosion of the most fearful character occurred. The vessel was literly blown to atoms, and the plunderers shared the same fate. How many natives perished is unknown, but the number at the time the steamer left Bonney was stated to be upward of 50 besides those who were in the canoes alongside the wreck.

MEAT PI-UTES.

Stock-raising is with the Indians the first step toward civilization. This being the case, Governor McCook, of Colorado, is deserving of praise for the progress they have already made. When Governor McCook first proposed to give cattle to the Utes it was on condition that they should not kill the cattle faster than they increased. To this the Indians demurred, declaring that if they could not kill them as fast as and when they desired they did not want them at all. Of course this was not conceded, but the stock was driven to them and placed under the care of American herders. During the first eight months the stock increased eighty per cent. There were in the lot some seventy cows, which, being below grade, the Governor offered to them for beef. Seeing how rapidly they increased, the Indians refused even these to be killed. In short they seem to have made the discovery that by the increase of their flocks and herds they will be able to live when the game, hitherto their reliance for subsistence, is gone; undoubtedly a very correct conclusion.

LAUNDRESSES, ATTENTION!

A French mechanic, resident in Algiers, has recently invented an ironing table, by which, after the articles have been cleansed, steam can be directly applied during the ironing process, for the purpose of producing a fine finish. The ironing table is hollow, of a long, oval shape, and is composed of metal. The surface is slightly curved and is perforated with numerous small holes. Steam is conveyed to the interior of the table, by means of a pipe leading from a generator placed upon a small furnace at which the irons are heated. The method of ironing is conducted as follows: The article is spread over the table, the key in the steam-pipe is opened, and the steam rushing into the hollow interior of the table, escapes through the small holes and penetrates the fabric from below, while the operator is passing the hot flat-iron over the upper surface. This process, it is stated produces a very fine steam finish, equal to that of new goods, and a great saving of time over the old method is effected. The total cost of the entire apparatus, that is, a steam generator, a furnace and two tables, is about $300. It may be mentioned, that the second table is made of a shape especially adapted for ironing pantaloons.

CHANGARNIER.

General Changarnier, writes a correspondent at Brussels, is here in a peculiar position. He is not a prisoner of war. After the surrender of Metz, Prince Frederick Charles expressed a wish that he should not remain in France. Thereupon the General selected Brussels as his residence. As a matter of course he feels himself bound not to return to France during the war. Notwithstanding he is eighty years old he is still very lively and in the enjoyment of good health. His opinion of Bazaine is that the latter's incapacity is greater than his treason. Bazaine expected to play the part of dictator after the capitulation of Paris, which he thought would take place a long time before the surrender of Metz would become necessary. General Changarnier entertains the opinion that no French army would ever again obey a Bonaparte, and therefore an imperial restoration is altogether impossible.

GUARANA.

It is stated that a rival to tea and coffee has recently been introduced in the shape of "guarana," composed of the seeds of a tree known to botanists as the "Paulina sorbilis," and very abundant in the province of the Amazonas, Brazil. The tree, it is reported, produces a fruit about the size of a walnut, containing five or six seeds. These seeds are roasted, mixed with water and moulded into a cylindrical shape and dried. Before being used the cylinders are ground, and fall into a powder resembling cacao. The active principle of guarana is an alkaloid identical with that found in tea, coffee, cocoa and mate or Paraguay tea, but guarana contains double the per centage that is found in tea. The effect upon the human system is said to be similar to those of tea and coffee, but no information is given whether the taste is agreeable to the palate.

AS AN illustration of the feeling prevalent among the younger generation with respect to university tests, the London *Athenæum* notes the fact that the Oxford Union Society has decided, by a majority of nearly two to one, in favor of their abolition. The Debating Society at Harrow, in spite of their traditional conservatism, have expressed a similar opinion.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE COST OF FENCES.

A writer in the Illinois Agricultural Report for 1864 says: "The fences of the United States have cost more than the houses, cities included; more than the ships, boats and vessels of every description which sail the ocean, lakes and rivers; more than our manufactories, of all kinds, with their machinery, more than any one class of property aside from real estate, except, it may be, the railroads of our country." This may seem like an exggerated statement, but a little estimate will show that it is not so extravagant as it would at first appear.

The first cost of the fences of New York State was between one hundred and one hundred and fifty million dollars. Robinson gives it at $144,000,000. Assuming this to be approximately correct, and estimating the first cost of the fences of other States on the same basis, we have, as the whole country, the vast sum of $1,296,000,000.

This requires to be renewed once in ten years, giving $139,600,000 as the annual cost, to which should be added, however, at least half as much more for repairs, making the aggregate of $194,400,000 as the annual national expense—a sum, we believe, below the actual figures, yet quite beyond comprehension. Nicholas Biddle estimated that the "fence tax" of Pennsylvania was ten million dollars a year. Gen. James T. Worthington, of Ohio, says that there are 18,000,000 acres of land in Ohio inclosed with 45,000 miles of fences, at a prime cost of $115,000,000, and at a yearly expense for repairs, etc., of $7,680,000.

If roadside and boundary fences can be dispensed with, half the cost of fencing will be saved. The cost is now an annual tax of $1.50 on every acre of improved land in the United States—the "fence tax" being twice or thrice as great as the aggregate of the State and local taxes combined.

Why cannot a large portion of this outlay be saved by some profitable investment? Every dollar rescued from fences may be added to productive wealth. Fences are dead capital; they pay no interest, and are a constant drain upon the pocket. As Mr. Greely says: "We poison our land with fences; they are a shelter for weeds, as well as a vast and useless expense." The indirect waste which they inflict is almost as great as their direct cost. A Virginia zigzag fence occupies five acres for every hundred inclosed, thus imposing a five per cent. tax on the market value of the soil—a tax that would be felt to be oppressive if it was for the payment of the national debt instead of to shelter a growth of weeds.

Shall we fence stock out or in? There is no doubt that our people now expend four times as much money to *fence stock out* as would be required to *fence it in*. Our present custom, which commands universal fencing, is the worst blunder the practical American people ever made. Enterprising and original in many matters, they are here following slavishly, generation after generation, the habit of the earliest English colonies—following it, though very expensive and inconvenient, because it is "the good old way." Europe has learned a more rational method. There are ten times as many fences in Illinois as in Germany, and Duchess county, in New York has more than all France. In France, Germany and Holland farmers hold their lands in common, with only narrow paths between.

The continental system of having few or no fences is evidently the best; and even exclusive England is slowly adopting it. America will inevitably follow, for economy, taste, thorough tillage, fair play, and good sense command it, and the time will come, before many years, when the absence of farm fences will be a sign of progressive culture.

The immense cost of sustaining fences, the inconvenience of having them always in the way of thorough tillage, and of easy ingress and egress to the premises; the impassable snow-drifts accumulated by them; the shelter they afford to weeds and briers; the protection they afford to many of the worst animal pests of the farm, and their unsightly appearance generally throughout the country, as the receptacle of stone heaps, piles of brush and dead trees, to say nothing of the countless acres rendered worse than useless, by their occupancy, would seem sufficient reasons for disposing of fences wherever not indispensable for purposes of pasturing.

CARE OF STOCK.

Winter is approaching, and in the course of the next month will be open upon us with all its rigors and severities. The prudent farmer will see to the comfort of his stock before the cold weather sets in. Warmth and shelter to farm stock is next to food, to say nothing of humanity. The farmer who allows his horses to be kept in stables that are opened and exposed, and through which drafts of cold air are continually passing, need not be surprised to find his animals suffering from disease during the winter, and more especially in the spring, that not unfrequently result in their death, and always in the impairing of their usefulness.

One of the sights that sometimes meets our eyes as we pass along by farm houses and barns in winter, is the stock scattered over the meadows and fields in the neighborhood of the barn yard; they are turned out to drink from some brook or spring that happens to be in some field more or less distant, because their owner has no way provided for watering them in the wards. Now we contend that the place for cattle in winter is the barnyard, and not outside of it; they are better off there, and their owner is better off to have them there, besides, we know from our own experience, that it is much easier to take care of stock when they have water in the yard, and also that their wants are much better supplied than they otherwise could be.

Cows at this season, for various causes, are known to diminish in their flow of milk, and although some farmers give them a little feed, night and morning, it is not as common a practice as it ought to be. After giving milk all summer, the diminished production of a milch cow is owing to a somewhat exhausted constitution; as well as the usual shortness of food in the fall. The animal *health* requires somewhat more than watery or frosted pastures, and we have found great advantage in giving occasionally a little soft hay once a day, which is eaten with great relish, and also two quarts every morning of mixed bran and middlings, bran and corn meal or bran with an equal proportion of good corn and oats. So small a quantity as this, in addition to pasture, often produces great results. It is much cheaper and easier to *keep* a cow in a thriving condition, than to *recover* her from an exhausted one.

It is almost the universal practice in this country to let sheep run in the pastures until necessity compels them to the dry hay. The change from grass to hay in this sudden way is always accompanied with loss. Indeed the loss begins some time before the change, when the frosts turn the grass, and it loses its sweetness. The feed depreciates in quantity as well as in quality, and it is thought the flocks are doing well enough as long as there is a blade of grass to be seen. The wool in some measure conceals the condition of the flesh, and the loss is not detected as soon as in the horse or ox. But it very soon appears after they enter winter quarters. This neglect is very bad husbandry, for it uses up the grain which the sheep have made upon the flush feed of summer, and brings them to the yard with decreased stamina.

Now, as a rule, we hold that no one should keep more stock of any kind than he has comfortable shelter for. There may be exceptions where there is a dense body of timber in which the stock may range; but even then it would be far better to provide a good shelter for them, for the timber does not protect them from the cold rains and sleet of this latitude, which are much harder upon them than the severe cold or piercing winds.—*American Stock Journal*.

HOW TO SAVE PEACH TREES.

A discovery of no small moment, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in the interest of agriculture, has been made by Dr. George B. Wood, and communicated by him to the American Philosophical Society, of which he is President.

Peach trees in this vicinity, after producing a few crops, not only cease bearing, but perish in a short time; whereas, the natural life is fifty or sixty years or more. The cause of this defective power or growth is believed by Dr. Wood to be owing to a deficiency of potash in the soil, and he assures us, that if this alkali be supplied to the trees so that it shall recall the small roots and be absorbed, the fruit bearing power is restored, and the fruit itself, prematurely perishing, is revived.

Believing, with most persons, that the cause of the decay lay in worms at the root of the peach tree, he put in operation a plan which he had seen his father perform more than fifty years before, viz: of digging around the base of the stem a hole four or five inches deep, scraping away all the worms that could be found burrowing at the junction of the stem and roots, and filling the hole thus made with wood ashes from the fire, which, of course, retained all their potash. This was done in the autumn of 1868; and with a result in the following spring at which he himself was astonished. The trees appeared to have been restored to all their early vigor and freshness; they put forth bright green leaves, blossoming copiously, and bore a crop of fruit such as they had never borne before, many of the branches breaking down under the load of peaches.

THERE are certain seasons of the year when the work is not pressing, when in fact there seems to be little to do, and when attention to the improvement of pastures might fill up the time most usefully and profitably. If the pasture is rocky, take all the time possible to dig out and remove the rocks so as to make it possible to plow. If there are low places that can and ought to be drained, dig out the ditches. If overgrown with bushes, cut and burn them. If the soil is thin, spread on ashes or muck or a compost of loam, first sowing on a quantity of grass seed. Pastures require and deserve more attention than they usually receive, and they would pay for it in increased fertility and productiveness.

Have You Any Pulmonary Affection?

This question to those to whom it appeals is serious and full of significance, as no human malady threatens those afflicted therewith with more certain disaster. Of all diseases, those of the pulmonary structure are the most fatal in their nature and tendencies. So much is this the case, that most persons are prone to give themselves up in hopelessness and despair. Dr. Keyser, at his medicine store, 167 Liberty street, has a medicine that will cure these maladies—will always cure them in their incubation and give relief, and frequently cure them after they have formed. If there is a better remedy for these cases than DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we have yet to learn of it. Physicians would do well to make use of it in their practice in all pulmonary maladies, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will be sure to restore the lungs to a healthy and natural state.

Dr. Keyser has given especial attention to the treatment of the lungs and the other organs of the throat and chest, and has had abundant experience at his principal office above named, as well as at the bedside, to make thorough investigations, not only of ordinary diseases of the lungs, but likewise in the most hopeless cases of pulmonary lesions. Office hours at 167 Liberty street from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. until 6, and from 7 to 9 on Saturdays. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss: Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.

ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES K. BURNS & CO'S Drug store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels, rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous Stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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STOVES,
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INCLUDING THE
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DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
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FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
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City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST.
Mc FADDEN'S
GENTS' WATCHES. ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
LADIES' WATCHES. A SPECIALTY. FROM $25 UPWARD TO THE FINEST. OPERA, LEONTINE, GUARD, NECK AND VEST CHAINS. DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.
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THE FINEST
Cream Bon Bons
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ASSORTED CANDIES
For Presents, can be Obtained at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
No. 112 Federal Street,
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AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia [illegible] attended to by WM. M. [illegible] 521 [illegible] street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

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AT $1.50.
Children's
CLOTH SUITS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 50c., Fancy Silk Scarfs.
At 50c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts,
At 75c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts—Printed Border.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevard Skirts, Embossed Border.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts—Embossed Border.
At $2.25, Ladies' All-Wool Felt Skirts—an extra good bargain.
At $2.50, All-Wool Plaid and Striped Square Shawls.
At $5.00, All-wool Plaid and Striped Double Shawls.

Ladies' and Children's
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FURS, SCARFS,
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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Brown Dress Silks,
ALL PURE SILKS—A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 37½c., Black Alpaca Poplins—a special bargain.
At 12½c., good styles Fast Colored Dark Delaines.
At 6¼c., a large lot of short-lengths Dark Calicos.
At 12½c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslins—soft finish.
At 18½c., Yard wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 25c., Plain Dark Gray All-Wool Flannel.

Blankets,
Heavy Coverlets,
Calico Comforts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Press Goods,
Heavy Cloakings,
Cassimeres, Jeans and
Flannels of all kinds,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
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HENRY G. HALE
Has Now in Stock
THE VERY LATEST STYLES
OF
Winter Goods,
DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MARKETS,
COMPRISING
DIAGONALS,
English Coatings, Cheviot Suitings
And an endless variety of the Choicest
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ELEGANT NEW STYLES
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FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES.
M'CORD & CO.,
Offer the Largest Stock of the above Goods for inspection and at prices that cannot be rivalled for cheapness.
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Lubin's French Extracts,
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Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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WE NOW OFFER
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Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
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PERSONS IN ALLEGHENY CAN get at JOHN DYER'S Warehouse, on Mary's Court, one square west of Federal, on Locust street, all kinds of Hydraulic Cement, Fire brick Tile and Clay, Chimney Tops, White Lime, Drain Pipe, White Sand, Charcoal, Coal Tar, any kind of Empty Barrels, Salt, &c. He also keeps for hire Wagons for any kind of hauling.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,
Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.
The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us with a call and examination of the assortment offered, will find it equal, if not superior to any in the country, and our prices as low as those of New York Houses.
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Morton's Pens.
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ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
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65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
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DREKA,
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WEDDING, VISITING,
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MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HUCKEN'S PAREED SOUPS—Just received, an assortment of these celebrated Soaps, put up in cans, all ready for the table: Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Macaroni, Okra, Julienne, [illegible]. For sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE
RUPTURED.
Why People Complain of Trusses.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill-fitting and ill-adjusted instruments, and in many cases no Truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require Trusses that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of diseases. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting Trusses. A Truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a Hernia or a Rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of Hernia, whether by an operation or by an application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles and, hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number before them, without knowing whether it will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about Trusses is measurably true of other appliances, such as Shoulder Braces and Supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone. Applied by DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rupture or Hernia Cured.
Radical Cure Truss, Patent Truss,
Supporter Truss,
Self-Adjusting Truss,
Lace or Body Brace, for the Cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weakness.
Silver-Plated Supporter.
Pile Props for the Support and Cure of Piles.
Elastic Stockings, for Weak and Varicose Veins.
Elastic Knee Caps for Weak Knee Joints.
Ankle Supporters, for Weak Ankle Joints.
Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting and every kind of Syringes.
Syringes, Sick Feeders, Urinals.
Pessaries, Bed Pans, Fine Sponges.
Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure
is the best remedy for Lung Diseases that has ever been compounded. We believe, besides, that if we could make that fact known as we know it, we could not supply the demand for the Lung Cure, much less give the necessary attention to the patients that would throng our office. We feel satisfied that we state nothing but plain unvarnished truth. If it be asked us whether we never use any other treatment but the Lung Cure, we answer most certainly do, but we at the same time the use of one bottle of Lung Cure will convince any one of its efficacy more than anything we can say or write, as most people are convinced more by their own experience than by any other means in the world—we find this the case in our daily experience. Most of our patients are those who have been recommended to us by persons that we have cured, some of them reaching back through a considerable period. If you ask the question then, How is it that so many die of pulmonary disease I answer, nearly all of them put off treatment too long. Every one of them, or most of them, to speak more guardedly, could be cured in the incipiency of the disease. We have seen this thing done more than a hundred times, not only in simple cases that would have ended disastrously, but in marked and bad cases of Lung maladies.

We have had patients brought to our office and have visited them at their houses, who have recovered after their friends had deemed them almost hopelessly beyond the reach of cure. We wish to impress upon the reader the important truth that consumption of the lungs is not necessarily the fatal disease that it has mostly been made out to be. If you attend to it in time it is nearly if not altogether, as manageable and curable as any other disease of the human body. Do not misunderstand us. We know the difficulty of healing a spongy texture like lungs. We take into account all this in their treatment and in the management of the cases that come under our guidance and direction, and whilst our heart is often made sad, over cases brought to our notice, of a hopeless and incurable character, on the contrary, it is often gladdened by recoveries, which, under ordinary treatment, would never have taken place.

Price $1.50 per bottle. If your druggist does not sell it, send Five Dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles with full directions by express. Address,
Dr. KEYSER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
BREWERY.
Joshua Rhodes
Having resumed the BREWERY BUSINESS at the OLD STAND, corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's alley, solicits a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him in former days.
It will be his earnest endeavor to manufacture an article of
ALE
That for EXCELLENCE and PURITY cannot be excelled.
He will also constantly have on hand a full supply of MALT AND HOPS.

DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a 2nd assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $2.50 to $150.00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.

BOOK AGENTS MAKE $60 to $200 per month by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. [illegible] MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago.

$40 A DAY—LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE [illegible] MAPS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE [illegible] H. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GEO. HEFLICK,
No. 47 Fulton Street.
General Repairer of Furniture and [illegible]

FIRE CROSS. FIRE CROSS. [illegible] JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

OCTOBER, 1869.
Our New Fall Stock of
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES,
&c., &c., &c.
Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Oliver McClintock & Company,
Announce the continued arrival, from England, direct, of choice selections in
Solid and Tapestry
BRUSSELS,
DRUGGETS AND FELTINGS,
In connection with the finest assortment of domestic
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Offered in the city.
Prices lower than last season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO,
23 Fifth Avenue.

NEW CARPETS,
The very latest Fall Styles.
Woven Druggets,
Bordered Squares, &c
M'CALLUM BROS
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)

Carpet Chain and Batting.
A full supply of CARPET CHAIN AND BATTING at Manufacturers' Prices, will always found at
JOHN WILSON & SONS
No. 297 Liberty Street.
Warps furnished on short notice.
HOLMES, BELL & CO.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH
China and Glass,
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...JOSE. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
(Third door from Suspension Bridge,) ALLEGHENY, PA.
AGENTS FOR
Louisville Tobaccos.

C. D. ARNSTHAL. [illegible] ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
[illegible] SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS.
WALL PAPERS
At Low Prices,
For sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
101 Liberty Street.

FRENCH DECORATIONS,
Gold Panels, Ceilings, Statuary, Pictures.
Buy before they advance!
W. P. MARSHALL.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving, of new designs for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Fifth avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DR. WHITTIER
[illegible]

HERLINE & CO.,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[NOTE.—We are compelled to put our inside to press this morning without one line of markets by telegraph. We have not been informed by the Telegraph Company why, but presume the lines are occupied entirely by the President's message.—COM. REP.]

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870.

The loan market exhibits no special change from Saturday last. At the banks offerings are reported larger than usual, and a fair proportion of good paper has necessarily to be laid over. The demand promises to be active throughout the week, and borrowers will find nine per cent the minimum rate. We learn of Railroad paper, (neither of our home roads) with bonds as collateral, being offered upon the street at 12 per cent. and commission.

There is no change worthy of note among our local stocks.

Gold was steady at 111@111⅛, but inter-evening quotations report the market heavy—quotations 110⅞.

United States bonds sympathize with Gold, were a fraction better during the day, but at the close were weak with very light dealings.

The Railway list was uniformly heavy all day, and closed unsettled and irregular in price.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	113⅜	113⅜
5-20—1862	107⅞	107⅞
" 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1865 new	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency 6's	110⅝	110⅝
Gold	111	110⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91⅞	91⅜
Do Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	24⅜	24⅜
Reading	101⅞	101⅛
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	106⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	110
Chicago & N. W.	81	[illegible]
Do. Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold 110⅞ ... [illegible]

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

[illegible]

Total ... [illegible]
Total last week ... [illegible]

CATTLE.

Forty-six car loads averaging 18 to the car would foot up [illegible] head, and we have in all [illegible] which was sufficient in the present condition of affairs. Notwithstanding the offerings to-day were comparatively light, the market was sluggish, especially for the common grades, prime butchers stock sold quick enough and that at, too, at last weeks prices, but stockers were very slow, as the attendance of country buyers was unusually small. For the number on sale, the proportion of good cattle was considerably larger than for some weeks, and this may be attributed to the fact that the drovers have discovered, some of them to their sorrow, that there is no money in bringing common cattle to this market at present; farmers and stock growers, seem to have about all the cattle they want to feed over winter, and there are but very few other buyers.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra [illegible] ...

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

The market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is a continued steady consumptive demand for all of the leading commodities, and a fair business in the aggregate, while in regard to values, there are no important changes.

APPLES—The receipts seem to be falling off somewhat, but the supply is large, fully up to the demand, and prices are unchanged; ranging from $2.50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply of choice fresh receipts is small, and this kind would sell at 70@75c. Common does not seem to be wanted at any price.

BUTTER—The receipts are again increasing, and the market is dull with a drooping tendency; though prices are without quotable change, 20 to 25, for common to fair, and 28@30 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN—The supply is comparatively light but there is no change in prices, 5@7 cts. as to quality.

BEANS—Continue to arrive freely, and the market is pretty well glutted, and dull though prices are unchanged, at $1.75@2.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is reported dull with occasional small sales at $7@7½ per bbl.

BEESWAX—We are reported small sales at 33@35 cts; this seems to be more than it will bring in New York and a round lot would hardly bring the above quotations here.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 13½@14, for Western Reserve; 15@15½, for Ohio Factory, and 16 for Ohio Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—Old stock dull, while fresh receipts of good quality and in good condition are in fair demand; we continue to quote at $10@18 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands in new barrels, 20½@21, in a jobbing way, 22@22½ for small lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¼ per bbl.

CIDER—Is dull and in good supply, but unchanged; $6@8 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The warm weather is hard on dressed hogs, though the offerings are small; we continue to quote at 7½@8 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales 2,000 lbs Tennessee Apples, at 6½@7cts, and 48 bgs ½ Peaches at 8½c. prime halves, new crop, 11@12c. Blackberries, 12@14c.

EGGS—Pickled eggs are in good supply and being sold at 27@30, but strictly fresh are scarce and we are reported sales at 31@32.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and 83@85c in small lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5.75@6.25 for spring wheat; $6@6.50 for red winter, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye flour, $5@5.50, and dull.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat although by no means large, are nevertheless fully up to the demand, though there is no change whatever in prices, $1.15@1.20 for red, and $1.30@1.35 for white. No change whatever in Oats, 43@45 buying, and 46@47 selling, for round lots. The receipts continue comparatively light, though the supply is fully up to the demand. New Corn is coming in more freely but with a continued good demand, prices are fully maintained; sales of 300 sacks on wharf at 65@70 for ear and shelled; 220 sks ear, on track at 65. Old—sale 1 car choice yellow at 85. Rye is in limited supply but then there is not much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 80@85, in first and second hands. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged; 80@90 for spring and 90@$1.00 for fall, according to quality and condition.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active, as there is a continued fair city and country trade, while in regard to prices, there are no changes whatever.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 18½@19; Java, 28; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 23; in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11@11⅛ for old, and 12½ for new; Porto Rico, 10½@12; Cuba, 10½@11½. Box Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12½@13½. Refined—Standard Hards, 14½; A, 13⅜; B, 13½; Ex C, 13¼; C Y, 12½.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elders, 85; Loverings, 65@65; other brands, 45@60.

RICE—Carolina, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, 80; old, 80; Porto Rico 60@70; Demerara 75.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $3.50; Valencia do 16c; Currants, 13½c; New Prunes, (1870 crop,) 14½ cts.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@18. Sales of baled, on wharf, at $13@16.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Quoted at $5.00@6.00 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@1.70, according to quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.10@1.20.

ONIONS—Very dull; may be quoted at $2.75@3.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows sell without much difficulty at $1.00 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—There is not as yet, enough doing in the hog product to establish quotations.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, though the supply, as yet, is by no means large; we now quote live chickens at 50cts per pair, and dressed at 12@14cts per lb. Turkeys, live, $1@1.25; dressed, 14@16cts.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover Seed at $6.25@6.50. No inquiry for Timothy Seed. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.10@2.12, with little or none offering.

SUMAC—Sale 2,240 lbs Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8⅞c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply; may be quoted at 30@35c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales 29 bdls Kentucky willows, at 9½@10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

The oil market was again very quiet to-day, the huge manipulations reported in the oil regions having had but little influence here, and this is good evidence that Pittsburgh has but little interest in the much talked of "corner" on the creek.

CRUDE.

Opened up to-day at 9½ bid for spot, and closed at 9¼ asked and 9 bid. Sales in lots of 7,000 bbls at 9¼. Futures remain quiet and nominally unchanged.

REFINED.

No sales—nominally unchanged, December, 23½@23¾; January, 22¾; February 22½; March, 22. Lines, substantially as last quoted, and nothing doing.

OIL BARRELS.

City make on spot quoted at $1.85@1.90, bid and asked; 500 each month all 1871 at $1.88.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Lockhart 502 bbls, account same; G Buchanan & Co. 58, account Chas. Ecky; D. Bly & Co. 50, account W. S. Carroll; H W C Tweddle 105, account Thos. Chess; Peerless O W 74, account Duncan & Young.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. & PENNA RR.

Lyons & Co. 150 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee 600 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 1,049 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 50 bbls tar to W. G. Laird & Co., Phila.

Total ... 1,897 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. W P. RR.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 261 bbls refined to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

[By A. & P. Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 12:30 P. M.—Market opens extremely dull and quiet. Crude can readily be bought at 13c, and refined at 23¾. No sales as yet.

2:45 P. M.—Market very dull and inactive. Price of crude and refined nominally 13c and [illegible]. [illegible] Oil—For this month's delivery cargoes can easily be bought at these rates. There is no disposition to operate in futures, but the general impression is that oil will be cheaper during the first months of next year. About 10,000 bbls. Naptha, for this month's delivery, on private terms, is the only sale reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, Dec. 5, 12 M.—Market quiet but firm, at $2.50.

OIL CITY, December 5.—River twenty-eight inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 12 M.—Refined oil, first half December, 23¾c; last half December, 23½c asked; January and March, 23¼c asked; April and June 21½c asked. Crude, 11 @11½c.

5 P. M.—Refined oil, first half December 23⅝c bid, 23¾c asked; last half, 23⅛c bid, 23½c asked; January and March, 23½c; January and February, 23⅜c bid, 23½c asked; March and May, 23½c; April and June, 21½c asked. Crude 11@11¼c. No sales reported.

ROUSEVILLE, December 5.—Market opened quiet and steady; prices unchanged from Saturday's prices; very little doing; offering $2.50 for irrespective and $2.45 bid for gravity.

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—12:30 P. M.—Market weaker; Buyers offering to sell at $2.45 on spot for upper and few transactions that. Mills making no new contracts, only taking oil on those they have. Weather cloudy and cool.

TIDIOUTE, December 5, 11:20 A. M.—Market quiet and little weaker at $2.38.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the PARK PLACE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, for amendment to the Charter of Incorporation, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. [illegible] December Term, 1870. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] ... CATHERINE C. COURTNEY, Administratrix.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of JOHN [illegible] ... THOMAS J. HILL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[illegible] ... W. M. WARD, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of ANNA [illegible] ... WM. V. EVANS, Executor. TARENTUM, Dec. 1st, 1870.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of [illegible] CRAWFORD [illegible] ...

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of [illegible] ... TARENTUM, Nov. 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—Letters C. T. A. on the estate of HARRY [illegible] ... THOS. H. BAYNE [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[illegible] ... JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Administrator.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily, with scarce five feet in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and warm with indications at times of rain.

The Juniata, was advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Sunday.

Cumberland river falling on Saturday with 3 feet on Harpeth Shoals; on the same day, 3 feet six inches on the falls at Louisville.

The Allegheny continues to recede at Oil City with 28 inches reported yesterday.

The Julia No. 2 from Zanesville, is the only arrival we have to report. She had an excellent trip, and will return as usual to-day at 4 P. M.

The Brill, Capt. Moore, is filling up steadily for Nashville, and will soon be ready to take her departure. Capt. W. W. Auld, is in charge of the office.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in the family of Capt. Adam Poe last week. It was unfortunate in one way and very fortunate in another. Capt. Poe, it seems had obtained poison to administer to rats, which had become very annoying about the house; he gave it to his wife with directions to put it out of the way, which directions it seems she neglected to observe. She laid it down in the pantry, where it was picked up by one of the daughters, who supposing it was corn meal, used with some other meal in making mush. Shortly after supper Mrs Poe, and six children were suddenly taken very ill, and in a moment the cause flashed upon the mind of Capt. Poe. He immediately sent for a physician, who applied the usual remedies, and at last accounts they were all out of danger. Had it not been for the promptness of Capt. Poe, in detecting the cause, the result would undoubtedly have been serious.

Capt. Geo. Neeld has returned from Evansville, where he went to look after the wreck of the City of Evansville. He is of the opinion that she is a total loss, and that the insurance companies will realize but little if anything out of the wreck. She cost something like $70,000 and was insured for $30,000.

As will be seen by the card the Wild Duck and barges, Dave and Swan, are announced to depart for St. Louis on Thursday. The Duck and barges have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and nicely repainted, and are in excellent condition for business. Capt. John W. Anawalt, one of the most accomplished and energetic steamboatmen on the western waters, still retains command.

The H. C. Yeager, is filling up steadily for New Orleans.

The Gilmore, Capt. Stockdale's new boat, is announced to depart for New Orleans about the 20th.

The Exchange was to have left Portland for New Orleans on Saturday.

—There is any amount of cotton along the river below Helena awaiting shipment to New Orleans. The Belle Lee was obliged to leave over 2,000 bales at the several landings on the way. The wharfmaster of Memphis has ordered that no more cotton be hauled to the levee for shipment up or down the river, until the vessel for which it is received is ready to take it on board.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: Capt. Reson Bell died yesterday morning at his residence in this city. Deceased was recently and regularly engaged as a St. Louis and Red river pilot. He was well known formerly as part owner and commander of the Peter Balen. Capt. Bell was an excellent man. He was generally respected, and we never knew a man who was his enemy.

—Vast veins of lignite coal have been discovered in the Missouri valley close by Fort's Buford and Stevenson. The veins range in thickness from eight to twelve feet. This is good news for mountain boat owners. The discoverers are Capt. Morris' party of engineers, who have returned to Minnesota.

—The bridge accross the Mississippi river at Hastings for the River railroad, has been commenced, and the work as we learn by the *Union*, will go forward rapidly. The main bridge is to be of iron, and will be built by L. B. Boomer & Co., of Chicago.

—Five-twelfths of the towboat Liberty No. 3 was sold recently by A. Steed and others to Simon Sumpter and H. Willis for $1,500. One seventh of the towboat Leslie Coombs has been purchased for $400 by L. Shepard from Adah Branley.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a description of the John Kyle and Chas. Bodman, and calls them two beasts. The John Kyle's capacity is for 2,200 tons, the *Gazette* says: The Bodman will carry 1,500 tons.

—Damsel left St. Paul, 30th, for St Louis, with all the freight and passengers she could accommodate. She was the last departure of 1870.

—The Colossal is on her way above Vicksburg, for the Arkansas, loaded with railroad iron, and has a barge in tow similarly loaded.

—Captain Sam Taylor, a well known White river steamboatmen, died at Des Arc, Arkansas, on Thursday last.

—The Arkansas arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday of last week from Arkansas river, with 1828 bales.

—Business is very brisk in New Orleans. Any amount of cotton in Shreveport awaiting a rise in prices.

—The Silver Lake No. 4 left Little Rock on Tuesday with cotton for New Orleans.

—The Red river of the North closed with ice on November 4th.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 5.—11 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Son; 3 do do, Rees, Graff & D; 2 do do, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 grindstone, Mitchell, S & Co; 1 car lumber, Clark & Co; 17 grind stones, Lippincott, B & Co; 1 car g stones, F Alden; 255 blooms, Nimick & Co; 4 bbls apples, C B Wood; 73 bxs h ware, Johnson & Clark; 1 bbl dried beef, E H Myers & Co; 4 cases sewing machines, Grover & Baker; 2 cars steel, Hussey, Wells & Co; 14 hf bbls fish, J A Maguire; 25 cases tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 15 do do, Rhinehart & B; 40 do do, W M Gormley; 170 bds spokes, McWhinney & Co; 10 do do, Thos Hare & Bro; 12 do do, J Herdman & Son; 15 hf bbls fish, Shipton & Wallace; 55 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 3 bbls oil, Pennock & Beeson; 235 sks oats, Graham & Marshall; 168 sks oats, Marshall Kennedy & Co; 160 do do, I & W Fairley; 137 sks wheat 185 do oats, W G Miller; 70 bbls cider, Buffum & Co; 5 d hogs, 135 sks e corn, P Duff; 40 sks mill feed, W C Brown; 15 sks corn, McHenry & H; 3 d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 24 casks cider, F Stelle; 12 bxs soap, S Lindsay & Co; 52 sks f seed, M B Suydam; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, December 5.—64 sks c meal, H Riddle; 1852 ft lumber, Guy Freeborn; 185 sks barley, F Shields; 1 bbl tallow, 38 kgs do, 19 beef hides, Lappie & W; 42 sks barley, 32 do wheat, Saml Hood; 10 do rye, 220 do barley, McHenry & H; 3 bbls a butter, 2 kgs do, W H Graff; 38 sks oats, Meanor & H; 10 bbls green apples, Henry Rea, Jr; 10 bbls flour, Jas H Murdock; 14 bgs feed, Rainbow & A; 30 sks e corn, Schuelback & Co; 3 bxs hardware, Fairbanks & Morse; 6 kegs castings, Reineck & Bro; 6½ bbls lager beer, L Schmidt; 5 bbls oil, L Openheimer; 20 tcs lard, 13 bbls do, J H Parker; 1 bale cotton, Kennedy & Co; 8 cska shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 5 bbls whiskey, Wm Haslage; 15 do l oil, W H Howard & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, Martin Hoyl; 5 bbls l oil, Schwarz & H; 100 bbls flour, 1 car wheat, Shoemaker & Co; 1 do do, Wm McKee & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car corn, J W Bomgardner; 8 bdls hoops, E H Myers & Co; 9 bxs tobacco, A Kirkpatrick & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 5.—2 cars lumber, Jas McBriar; 10 bbls oil, Lappe & Weiss; 1 pail tobacco, C H Renter; 25 bgs feed, 25 do meal, M Steel & Son; 13 cska cider, F Stelle; 5 sks p nuts, A Hippley; 1 car corn, Hippley & Beckert; 2 pkgs cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car shingles, Rudolph & Co; 26 bbls flour, 148 sks do, 47 do feed, Geo McConnell; 12 pks potatoes, Brenneman & Reno; 3 cars cooperage, Ralya & R; 100 g hides, Wettach & Son; 140 bbls apples, D Davis; 22 bgs oats S Deyer; 12 bbls beans, Beckfield & Niehouse; 1 car malt, Geo Girst; 192 bgs barley, M Heckleman; 11 bbls apples, John Deyer; 2 bxs cheese, F Beckert; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 20 tile, Jas Craig; 200 sks oats Adams & Knox; 13 bgs barley, G Ober; 1 car metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 39 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 9 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 car mill feed, Barbour & Wilson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, December 5.—1 car brick, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bdl hides, Seibert & Berg; 32 bbls tar, Leo Openheimer; 2 bxs butter, 1 tc lard, E Hamleton; 1 bx, 1 bale mdse, D Gregg & Co; 6 sks d fruit, Old Ten House Co; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 2 tanks benzine, A Vensen; 13 green hides, J C Lappe; 54 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 4 bbls apples, 2 sks rags, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 18 tubs butter, H Rea, Jr; 1 bx h ware, Livingston & Co; 4 bbls flour, W M Gormley; 1 roll leather, J Plummer, 10 bdls sheep pelts, G Kahn; 1 car metal, Wm Smith.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, December 5.—56 sks oats, 7 do corn, 46 do flour, 11 do bran, G W B Cain; 71 bbls salt, W Machesney; 14 sks potatoes, J H Speer; 15 bbls salt, M Reiter; 2 r'ls leather, D Chessman; 38 bgs oats, 17 do rye, Adams & Knox; 160 bbls whiskey, Guckenheimer & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield; 2 bbls tallow, 10 hides, J Bruce; 2 cars bark, Lappe & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, December 5.—[illegible] bgs w glass, R C Schmertz; 6 bales hay, 60 sks feed, R H Conway; 1 bb [illegible]

crackers, Thos Durkee, 2 bbls whiskey, Thos Buckalew; 4 pkgs, A S Caclisle.

ZANESVILLE, PER JULIA NO. 2, December 5.—425 bbls flour, 27 do mess pork, 25 do eggs, 16 pkgs butter, 19 do lard, Clarke & Co; 41 bbls potatoes, 2 do eggs, 1 do w nuts, 3 sks beans, J J Pettit; 3 bbls beans, 2 bxs butter, 3 kegs a butter, Voigt, M & Co, 1 tub butter, Woodworth & D; 5 bbls eggs, Van Gorder & Shepard; 1 bx poultry, J A Graff; 1 do do, Meanor & Harper; 5 pkgs butter and eggs, M McLaughlin; 2 bbls sorgum, M Wagner; 4 pkgs cigars, Boreland & S; lot furniture, N Whiting; 12 chairs, Fackiner & Irwin; 52 do do, Close, S & Co; 108 do do, J W Woodwell & Son; 500 sks e corn, McBane & Anjer; 97 sks do do, H Edgill; 10,000 ft lumber, M Wood; 4 pkgs butter, H Riddle; 457 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 6 bdls brooms, 2 bbls beans, 1 do poultry; H Rea, Jr; 21 do beans, 9 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 2 coops poultry, 1 doz brooms, 3 sks rags, P Duff & Son; 56 sks corn; G Keiser; 3 pkgs cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do do, A S Gilmore; 185 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 27 pkgs paper, Pgh Paper Manf Co; 248 tile, L H Smith; lot scrap iron, 7 sks rags, J B Jones; 14 do do, Hooveler K & Co.

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J. W. ANAWALT..........Commander.
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FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY, December 20—4 P. M.
The new sidewheel Passenger steamer
GLENCOE,
THOS. S. CALHOUN........ Commander.
JOHN Q. A. FARR.......... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS,
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I. C. VANHOOK..........Commander.
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57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED, as well as most profitable investment now offered in the market.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, CHARLES L. FROST, Trustees.
The Bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago, 45 miles, and to St. Louis [illegible] miles, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.
[illegible]
All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
SMITH & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
Of whom Pamphlets and information may be obtained.

IRON AND STEEL.

Kensington Iron Works.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Bar, Sheet and Boiler Plate Iron,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAIL,
(For Coal Roads.)
OFFICE AND WORKS:
GREENOUGH STREET,
(Adjoining City Gas Works.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEWIS, OLIVER
& PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON.
And Heavy Hardware.
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,
NUTS, WASHERS, and COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.
BOLTS, SPIKES and WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery, HOOK and EYESCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water St., and 114 and 116 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Etna Iron Works,
SPANG,
CHALFANT
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Boiler Plate
AND
WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. of Sandusky St. and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R's, Allegheny City.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CRESCENT
STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern. STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1832.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches. Patent and Coffee Mills, &c. Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel.
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c. &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 160 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Liberty and [illegible], and at foot of Ross street, P. C. & St. L. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, [illegible] & Co., Anchor Mills, Brewer & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Co., Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., [illegible], J. P. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allegheny Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 6, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left with either of the above or sent through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRESH ATWATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Work, &c. Hearth and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders executed in best style and on reasonable terms.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WALKER'S VINUM VITAE, OR WINE OF LIFE [illegible]

LACE LEATHER.
PAGE'S PATENT, in Sides.
Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT [illegible]
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS.
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS.
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS.
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES.
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and FITTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCOMOTIVES, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DURGIN, Supt. Office, No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

Gibson & Riddle,
Manufacturers of
STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c., ENGINES AND MACHINE CASTINGS, PULLEYS, SASH WEIGHTS, &c.
Office and Foundry—LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal, Allegheny Pa.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,
(NINTH WARD,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 foot lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT
FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and therefore superior in finish to any other.
Send for Price List.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Stills and Tanks, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 13, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of
Bridge, Rolling Mill,
Blast Furnace and
Machinery Castings,
Corner Liberty and Twenty-Third Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, Saw Mill Work, Bolting and Smoke Stacks, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

PORK PACKERS, &c.

JOHN H. DALZELL..........J. WILLIS DALZELL.
ROBERT S. TOWNSEND.
Dalzells & Townsend,
PORK PACKERS,
And dealers in
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil, &c.,
247 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite Wood.) PITTSBURGH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 16th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
[illegible]

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Dec. [illegible], 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

[illegible timetable: EASTWARD Through Trains leave Union Depot — Fast Line, Southern Ex., Mail Train, Cincin'ti Ex., Phila. Express, Fast Line; WESTWARD arrive at Union Depot — Mail Train, Fast Line, Cincinnati Ex., Pittsb'gh Ex., Phila. Express, Way Passenger; LOCAL — Wall's No. 1, Brin'n Ac No. 1, Wall's No. 2, Wall's No. 3, Wall's No. 4, Wall's No. 5, Wilkinsb'g Ac, Braddocks Ac, etc.]

Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily.
Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:35 p. m. Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:30 p. m. arrives at Brinton at 9:30 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. H. STORRY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From December 4, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

[illegible timetable: LEAVE / ARRIVE — Fast Line, Cl. & Wh'g Ex., Erie & Y'gs Ex., Chicago Mail, Chicago Ex., Cl. & Wh'g Ex., Pacific Ex., Wellsville Ex., Erie Express, Beav'r Falls Ac., Leetsdale, New Castle, etc.]

Fair Oaks Sunday Church..1:13 p m | Fair Oaks Sunday Church..9:30 a m
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

[illegible timetable: LEAVE PITTSBURGH / ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH — Day Express, Night Express, Way Passenger, Mail Train, Brady's Bend Acc'n, Soda Works, 1st Hulton, 2d Hulton, 3d Hulton, Parnassus]

Church train to and from Hulton (Sunday) arrives at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M.
Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton's.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after NOV. 27, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
(CITY TIME.)
[illegible timetable: ARRIVE / DEPART — Spring'e No. 1, Freeport No. 1, Mail, Freeport No. 2, Clermont Ac, Freeport No. 3, Spring'e No. 2, etc.]
Above trains run daily, except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at [illegible] A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City [illegible] P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at [illegible] P. M.
Through tickets to Butler and Kittanning can be procured at Walker's Stage Office [illegible] for further particulars apply to
JAMES LAWRENCE, Agent.
Local Tickets to all important points on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:
[illegible timetable: LEAVE / ARRIVE — Mail Train, Fayette Ex., 1st McKees-port Ac., Way Newton Ac., Braddock's Ac., 2d McKees-port Ac., West Newton, Church Trains Sunday]
D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:
[illegible timetable: DEPART / ARRIVE — Express, Mail, McDonald Ac., Steubenville Accom'n, Burgettstown Ac., Mixed, Dox Express, etc.]
The 2:50 P. M. Southern Express will leave daily. The 11:05 P. M. Mail will arrive daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Steubenville, Ohio.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE,
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
AND OTHER
ARTICLES OF CUTLERY
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS,
PENNA.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed [illegible]

$100 [illegible]

CALCINED PLASTER.—[illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1870.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Change since last report	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thermometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
Change in last 24 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of wind	E.	S.	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	A	C	G
Amount of cloud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hths			15
State of weather	3	2	4

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

A. W. EASTLAKE, Observer.

We are again compelled to ask the indulgence of our readers in parts of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards who receive their papers from Mr. Kennedy. Mr. K. has been and is now lying seriously ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Meurhoff, a very worthy young man, has taken hold of the route and will deliver to such as he knows. Those who are missed will please leave their names at our Counting Room, so they can be served. In a few days he will know the route, when our patrons will be served as usual.

Letters Held for Postage, Dec. 5, 1870. Pierce, David, New Castle, Pa., 3 cents.

The Side Walks surrounding the Allegheny Diamond Square are in a terribly muddy condition at present.

The fence around the grounds of the Soldier's Monument, on Seminary Hill, was blown down by the storm last evening.

The Allegheny County Prison Society will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Young Men's Home, this morning, at ten o'clock.

The Mississippi river is yet open to St. Paul, and boats are still running. This has not occurred before during the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

The Fort Wayne crossing on Federal street, recently repaired, needs further attention, as it is very little better for pedestrians than formerly.

Not a Candidate.—Mr. George W. Wilson of the Seventh ward has withdrawn as a candidate for Inspector of Elections. Joseph A. Butler, Esq., will be a candidate for the office on the Republican ticket.

We bespeak the attention of our readers to the card of Prof. O. S. Fowler, in amusement column, of to-day's paper. The Professor is so well known to all, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell on his merits.

Dr. O'Leary delivers his last Free Lecture to-night (Tuesday) instead of Wednesday, as advertised yesterday, at Lafayette Hall. Subject: Brain and Nerves, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Fidgets, etc., etc.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night and transacted their usual routine of business. This is one of the most important committees, and its meetings are attended usually by all of its members.

Thunder.—Last evening about six o'clock our city was visited by a terrific storm of "thunder, lightning and rain." We know of some new beaver hats that suffered severely. A thunder storm in December is rather unusual.

A Rumor prevailed through the city last night that the earthquake shock was felt during the storm last evening in the lower part of the city. We incline to think it was the concussion caused by the violent thunder that rocked the houses instead of any violent commotion in the bowels of the earth.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington College, will lecture this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "Educated Failures." Admission free. This lecture will be the first of a series of free lectures to be given under the auspices of the Association during the present winter.

Lecture.—The Rev. N. B. Johnston, Principal of the Ladies' Seminary, at New Brighton, Pa., will deliver a lecture this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Subject: "The Bible, the Teacher and the Class Upon the Young." A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the church.

Among the many worthy young men of our city who are candidates for Council to-day there is none worthier the confidence of his constituents than Mr. Roland H. Smith, of the Sixteenth ward. Mr. S. is an energetic, upright young man, thoroughly honest, and [illegible] Let every Republican of the ward see that Mr. Smith, as well as all other Republicans nominated, are voted for to-day.

Beware of Tricksters.—We call the special attention of the Republican voters of the Sixth, Seventh and Seventeenth wards, and indeed all the wards to the fact that the Democrats are flooding them with tickets [illegible] the purpose of deceiving honest voters, and electing a few of their number to office, believing that a slice of the loaf is better than no bread. We request all Republicans to examine carefully their tickets before voting, and not allow themselves to be deceived by miserable and unprincipled tricksters. Let every voter carefully compare his ballot with the regular tickets of the different wards which we publish this morning in another column.

Lecture.

This (Tuesday) evening, Rev. George P. Hays, President of Jefferson College, will deliver a lecture in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The subject "Educated Failures," is one well suited to the versatile talents of the lecturer. He is too well known in this community, to require any word of commendation at our hands. The lecture will commence at eight o'clock. Admission free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Large Funeral Procession.

The funeral procession which followed the remains of Mrs. Sophia McCallen, wife of Mr. James McCallen, to Union Dale Cemetery yesterday, was the largest that has ever been witnessed in these cities. She was a most amiable and excellent lady, as the large assemblage of people who attended the funeral abundantly evidenced. Among the pall-bearers we noticed the Honorable Jared M. Brush, Mayor of the city, Ex-Mayor James Blackmore, and Dr. Robert Wray. The decease of Mrs. McCallen is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Audley W. Gazzam, Esq.

The numerous friends of this gentleman in this, his native city, will be glad to hear that his reputation for energy learning and talents has extended to the great metropolis, whither he has gone to pursue his profession, having become a member of the "United States Law Association and Collection Union," whose offices are at No. 137, Broadway, New York. [illegible] Treatise on the Bankrupt Law," and is editor of the National Bankruptcy Register.

Captured.

Officer Little, while passing John Hamlin's variety store N. 49 Ninth street Sunday night discovered that the door was open. He looked in but could see no one and closing the door locked it. He met the lieutenant at the next corner and called his attention to the circumstance, and the two made an investigation which resulted in the capture of [illegible] They were taken to the Station House where they were searched and articles worth about $12 in all, found in their possession which had been taken from the store. Mr. Hamlin made information before the Mayor charging the boys with larceny, and they were committed to jail for a hearing Wednesday.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending December 4, 1870, by order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

[illegible]

Males, 18; Females, 15. White, 32; Colored, 1. Total, 33.

Internal Revenue.

The following is an abstract of the collections of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second District for the month of November, 1870:

Total collection on spirits [illegible]

[illegible]

Total penalties, &c., collected [illegible]

Total collections [illegible]

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Do Not Fail to Attend the Polls.

To-day the citizens of Pittsburgh will assemble at the various ward polls to elect delegates to Councils and Ward offices. We hope there will be a full vote out, inasmuch as the election is of considerable importance. [illegible] The polls will open at seven A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

OUR RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Eighteenth Annual Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday—Report of President Hughart—A Review of the Past and Present of the Road—The Election of Directors.

Yesterday morning the eighteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Conellsville Railroad Company was held at their office, corner of Water and Grant streets, this city.

The meeting was organized at ten o'clock. Hon. J. F. Krepps being called to the chair, and Mr. John H. Page chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, the President of the company, W. Oden Hughart, Esq., presented his annual report as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The following statement of the affairs and the proceedings of the Company for the year ending October 31, 1870, is respectfully submitted:

For the purpose of comparison, look at the receipts and expenditures for the past three years, which is given in the form used from the beginning of the financial history of the Company.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
From Passengers	$163,461 66	$166,675 75	$178,357 49
From Freights	337,021 19	430,016 88	477,398 62
From Mails	3,650 00	3,650 00	3,650 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	3,808 23	8,576 06	6,400 00
Totals	$508,825 92	$608,918 69	$655,736 11

The above figures show the earnings to be $46,817.42 greater than last year, and $147,110.-19 greater than 1868:

EXPENSE OF OPERATION.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Conduct'g Trans'n	$ 40,113 16	$ 94,819 75	$131,080 58
Repairs of Motive Power	104,750 34	116,708 03	129,795 20
Maintenance of cars	26,303 75	26,011 79	31,273 16
Maintenance of Road	100,275 01	137,165 36	187,819 02
General Expenses	15,858 29	16,859 03	19,899 05
Totals	$387,309 55	$391,564 55	$469,867 40

Excess of Receipts $121,085 37 | $216,353 62 | $185,868 57

The balance of earnings for the past fiscal year equals 28¼ per cent., and our readers will notice that the gross earnings are about 7 60-100 per cent. more than the year 1869, and 28 92-100 per cent. more than 1868, and from all we have been able to observe or learn, it appears that the increase is continued and steady. The Board has been steadily laboring to improve the condition of the road and its equipments, preparatory to the influx of business which may be expected on the completion of the line, which will account for the increase of expenditures.

The total number of passengers carried on the road, all distances, for the past three years, are as follows:

1868.	1869.	1870.
422,739	482,124	531,011

Amount earned.

1868.	1869.	1870.
$163,476	$166,676	$178,357.49

An increase of 18,881 in the number of passengers, and $11,681 receipts therefrom. The increase is principally upon that portion of the line nearest the city, where the fares are lowest. The total amount of freight was, for

	1868.	1869.	1870.
In tons	398,502	515,879	580,070
Receipts	$337,021.19	$430,016 88	$477,398.62

Being an increase of 64,191 tons, or about 12 per cent., and of $47,381 74, also about 12 per cent. in money.

The increase of nearly all the staple products and manufactures of the region traversed by your road has continued. Coal and coke have increased about 15 per cent., groceries and dry goods about 25 per cent., and whisky about 100 per cent., live stock over 17 per cent., and manufactured iron about 50 per cent.

THE EARNINGS

Are apportioned to the different parts of the road as follows:

To that between Pittsburgh and Port Perry, 10 6-10 miles long,

1868.	1869.	1870.
$138,939 46	$142,795 63	$152,908.85

Between Port Perry and Connellsville, 47 8-10 miles long.

1868.	1869.	1870.
$350,784.17	$434,215.69	$468,997.44

Fayette County Branch, 12 miles long.

1868.	1869.	1870.
$19,102 27	$31,607.37	$33,850 82

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Totals,	$508,825.92	$608,918.69	$655,736.11

The earnings per mile, run by freight and passenger trains have been $1.25.

WORKING EXPENSES.

The number of miles run by passenger and freight trains have been 522,044, and by construction trains, 20,659—in all, 542,703. The cost of conducting transportation has been $101,030 66, or $18 66-100 per mile—run by trains against $22 29-100 last year. The maintenance of road bed, bridges and trestles, has been $187,819 02, an increase of $50,653 66. The cost per mile run is 34½ cents as against 32½ last year. The increase is fully accounted for by your Road Master. He reports having built 3,300 feet of new platforms, 4,300 feet of new sidings—replaced 45,523 cross ties, and laid 942 tons of sixty pound rail with Fish bar joints, and made extensive repairs to masonry. Large amounts of ballast have also been placed on the Western Division.

The maintenance of motive power, including wages of engineers and firemen, repairs of engines, fuel, oil, &c., &c., has cost $129,-795 26, against $116,708 03 last year. It is, however, only 24 cents per mile run, as against 27 65-100 last year.

The above includes thorough repairs to Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 15 and 18 engines—details of which are given in the report of the Master of Machinery. No. 5 was entirely rebuilt except cylinders and wheels.

MAINTENANCE OF CARS.

This has cost $31,273.15, as against $26,011.79 last year, being 5 76-100 cents per mile run by trains. Last year it was eight cents.

We have bought during the year engines Nos. 17 and 19 from the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, both of which have performed admirably, and fully sustain the reputation of their builders. No. 719 engine come upon the road in the latter part of October, but was not in use during the year. This is one of ten agreed to be furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and is to be a ten-wheel engine built at the shops of that Company. There has been purchased one new coach from the Jackson & Sharpe Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

We have built at our own shops 24 gondola cars, 2 stock and 3 house cars, 7 road trucks and 15 hand cars.

The general expenses of administration, including salaries, legal and miscellaneous, have been $19,899 05, or about 3⅝ cents per mile by trains. There was $16,859 03 last year, or about 4 cents per mile run.

The cost of maintenance and working the road has been $469,867 40, exceeding the previous year by $78,302 84, or about 17 per cent. The cost per mile run has been 86⅝ cents. Last year it was 94 cents.

The ratio of expenses to the receipts 71 65-100; the previous year it was 65 per cent.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Work performed by motive power, &c., miles run by trains	374,540	425,341	542,703

PASSENGERS.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number carried	422,739	482,124	531,011
Average distance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over the whole road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHT.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Tons carried	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average distance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tons carried over the whole road	174,841	226,180	256,070
Tons carried 1 mile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tons passing east-ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tons passing west-ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ACCIDENTS.

There have been fewer accidents, it is believed, than during any previous year of the Company's history.

At McKeesport, by the carelessness of a person not connected with the road, while unloading a car upon the siding, it was pushed so near the track as to strike the front coach of a passenger train, causing the death of one person, going to work for one of the contractors on the new line.

LITIGATION.

The suit of the county of Allegheny, against this Company is still prosecuted. A judgment was obtained against us for some $——. We have obtained a new trial, and hope for better results at the next hearing.

Under this head we mention the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company.

This was intended to be built from Bridgeport upon your line to Bedford—the rights of way are made to this Company in trust, and a day fixed for the execution of a lease—your Directors appointed at the time appointed. [illegible]

BRANCHES.

The Belvernon branch now promises success. The stock will certainly be secured and the line completed during the coming year. It will reach your road in the neighborhood of West Newton. If it should be extended a distance of twenty miles, to Washington, Pa., it will open a new and favorable line to the west.

The Mt. Pleasant and Broad Ford branch will be completed by the first of January, and it is expected that a lease will be executed by the same time.

An extension of the Uniontown branch toward the West Virginia State line is projected, and the parties who have recently purchased the Fair Chance Iron Works have arranged for the immediate construction of about five miles.

The Somerset branch is under contract and progressing slowly. This is also to be worked under a lease.

The Bedford branch is under contract to be completed by July of next year. The circumstances connected with it are elsewhere detailed.

THE CHICAGO LINE.

The right of way in Pennsylvania for this extension is being rapidly obtained.

The recent visit of President Garrett to Pittsburgh, and [illegible]

LOCATION.

The location through Ohio has not been determined, as there are several routes fulfilling all the required conditions, and each is [illegible]

FINANCES.

In the Treasurer's statement the floating debt is $1,550,213.18. The amount is comprised of the items:

Balance in favor of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being so much on account of their subscription of $1,000,000, but bonds not yet delivered	$759,923 22
Amount of October estimate to contractors	187,884 81
Part of balances to contractors, being the retained 20 per cent from previous estimates	288,116 91
Remainder of retained 20 per cent., being in shape of acceptance, and included in bills payable	67,000 00
Floating debt	247,288 74
Total	$1,550,213 18

The item marked "floating debt" is to be reduced by the valuable and available assets to about $125,000. This amount is large, but has been increased by the new and expensive work upon the older part of the road, necessary and heretofore decided to be done in view of the increased traffic, to be expected upon the opening of the line to Cumberland.

CONSTRUCTION.

The total amount of the bonds of the four million loan, which had been sold and delivered up to October 31st, had been $1,225,000.

These at 90 per cent. amount to	$1,102,500 00	
Add am unt of interest collected	15,149 75	
Interest on account	28,841 74	
		$1,146,491 49
The total amount of work done upon new line, as per estimate, up to Oct. 31st	2,283,894 91	
Add interest coupons paid	60,279 29	
Add payments for right of way, engineering, &c.	19,329 86	
		2,457,315 25
Deduct October estimate unpaid	164,842 54	
Deduct 20 per cent. reservation	381,321 05	
		546,163 69
		$1,911,151.66
Proceeds of bonds and accrued interest	1,130,626 51	
Amount drawn from B. & O. road on account of one million subscription	759,923 22	
Remainder paid by P. & C. Co., and not yet drawn from Construction fund	11,601 93	
		1,911,151 66

The report of the Chief engineer will give minute details of the progress of the work of construction east of Connellsville. Track laying has commenced at both ends of the line, and is progressing as rapidly as can be expected, and we confidently expect to lay the last rail during the month of January.

The bridges will be entirely of iron, and upon beds of the most beautiful and substantial masonry. The track is being laid upon ten inches of broken stone, and ballast filled between the ties. The most approved form of joint splices will be used, and every other precaution used to secure perfect safety in transportation.

During the year we have lost three of the most valuable and efficient members of the Board of Directors, Mr. Benjamin M. Ford and Mr. John Fleming, the former connected with the road almost from its commencement, and both, earnest, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the Directory.

It is fitting here to make honorable memtion of Mr. Peter Myers, who has also died during the past year. He was a member of the first Board, and has continued, through the entire history of the Company, its active and consistent friend.

To the City Councils of Pittsburgh, tribute should be rendered for the liberal policy manifested in their grant of depot location upon the wharf. The wisdom and prudence of this grant will be apparent when it is considered that so large a number of citizens are accommodated with ready access to trains, without inconvenience to the business of the city. Last year we carried an average of over 1,500 people for each of the 365 days of the year. Affording traveling facilities to such numbers will increase the travel and react upon the business of the city. It must be remembered that the road is peculiarly tributary to the commerce at Pittsburgh. The material of its transportation affects directly all the labor. It is not necessary that I elaborate this subject. The almost perfect unanimity of the councils has manifested the carefulness of its construction.

The thanks of the Board are due to the officers of the company for their efficient and zealous co-operation with each other during the past year. Respectfully submitted,

W. ODEN HUGHART.

Following came the reading of the report of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer, and the reports of the Committee on Accounts and the Auditing Committee, testifying to the correctness of the Treasurer's accounts.

The report of the President was accepted and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying reports from the several departments.

Upon motion the meeting proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Guffy was chosen Judge of Election, and Charles Donnelly and E. W. McClure, Tellers.

It was decided to close the polls at twelve o'clock M.

John H. Page, Esq., Secretary of the Company, now read a communication from His Honor the Mayor of Baltimore, nominating Messrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Israel Cohen and Hazeltine G. Vickery, the present Directors, upon the part of the city, to serve the ensuing year.

The balloting then proceeded, and at the closing of the polls, the judges and tellers being qualified, returned their certificates showing the election of the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. Oden Hughart, G. L. B. Fetterman, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Baldwin, Wm. S. Bissell, Cyrus P. Markle, Cyrus Meyers, Johns Hopkins, Wm. H. Perkins, Israel Cohen, Hazeltine G. Vickery, Hugh Sisson.

The meeting then adjourned.

Subsequently the Board of Directors met and organized by the re-election of Wm. Oden Hughart, Esq., as President, Mr. John H. Page, Secretary and Treasurer for the year, and B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer of the road.

CITY FINANCES.

Receipts and Disbursements of the City Treasurer's Office for the Month of November—Condition of the Treasury.

The following figures, for which we are indebted to Controller McGowan and his assistant, Mr. Newman, show the receipts of the Treasury from various sources of revenue for the month of November, and the disbursements for the same time, which it will be remembered is for bills contracted in the month of October:

EXPENDITURES.

The following is the amount disbursed by the Treasurer during the month of November out of the appropriations named:

1. Interest	284.08
2. Salaries	2,449 28
3. Printing	250.09
4. Fire Department	5,871.51
5. Police	11,062.31
6. Water Works	4,918 09
7. State	5,326.23
9. Diamond Market	469.21
10. Monongahela Wharf	[illegible]
11. Allegheny Wharf	[illegible]
13. Contingent Fund	[illegible]
14. Board of Health	1,670 00
16. City Property	2,083 09
19. Fifth Ward Market	25.00
22. Roads	2,370.04
23. Surveys	1,209.71
24. Water Extension	22,452.88
25. Loan Interest	11,452.00
27. Fifth avenue Market House	11,082.78
Total	$[illegible] 91

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the Treasurer's office from the several sources of revenue for the month of November:

Fifth avenue Market House bonds	$1,000 00
Joseph French, Supt. of Water Works	185 00
Fifth ward Market	10 00
Water rents 1870	1,004 19
Lawrenceville spcl. tax 1870	38 62
Old city " " "	237 12
City tax 1870	1,324 79
Business tax 1870	1,385 64
Streets per Commissioners	70 12
City weigh scales	258 52
Weighing coal	13 94
Business tax 1869	620 50
Old city special tax 1869	312 90
Water rents 1869	2,024 23
City tax 1869	1,659 55
Sixteenth ward special 1869	48 29
Allegheny wharf	204 24
Monongahela wharf	514 39
From Jared M. Brush, Mayor	7,962 25
City gauger	1,346 60
Interest on deposits	1,981 65
Building inspector	251 50
Diamond market	2,662 54
Vehicle licences	62 75
City Engineer lot regulating	273 60
Total	$24,913 50

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Following is a statement of the condition of the Treasury November 1st 1870.

Balance in Treasury	$274,294.70
Balance in Sinking Fund	94,884.91
Total	369,179.61

The following amounts stand to the credit of the city in the city depositories.

Iron City National Bank	$138,352.93
Allegheny " "	121,851.99
Trust Company	122,097.42
Total	$387,852.34

BEDFORD AVENUE.

The Proceedings Relative Thereto Quashed—The Reasons Therefor.

Some time since, it will be remembered, there were proceedings in Council relative to opening Bedford avenue from Seventh avenue to the new city line. A petition was presented and viewers appointed, who after having been duly sworn, performed the duties of their appointment and reported the result to Councils. There were some exceptions to the report, and the matter was appealed to the Quarter Sessions Court. The report was then set aside and new viewers appointed, and a new view ordered, as provided by law. A second view was made and the viewers made report to Court. In the meantime, it appears that the original papers in the matter, including the petition, were lost, and when the second report was presented it was excepted to by a number of parties. John H. Lamble, Esq., who represented one of the parties opposing the opening, filed exceptions assigning as a reason why the report should be set aside, that there was no petition from the citizens for the opening of the avenue, when the law requires that at least three-fourths of the property holders on a street shall petition for the opening of the street before Councils shall authorize the same. A bill in equity has also been filed, praying for an injunction to restrain the opening of the avenue through to the graveyard.

The Court, after hearing the arguments, set the view aside and quashed the proceedings in Councils relative thereto, so that it will be necessary to begin anew, if it is desired to have the avenue opened, by petitioning Councils, in accordance with the law relative to opening streets.

Sharpsburg.

There are evident signs of thrift and improvement in this suburban town. The streets have been recently paved and good brick pavement put down. Many fine buildings for business and residences have recently gone up. The people take considerable interest in literary entertainments. A joint Teachers' Institute was recently held here, the first held in the place, and the people say it was a great success. Recently a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Lecture Association connected with the Union Centenary M. E. Church was delivered in the church by the following persons: Rev. D. [illegible] Dempsey D.D., subject—"Secret Societies," which he handled as he does all things which he undertakes with a master hand. The third evening a large and select audience assembled to listen to the subject "Woman of the Republic," delivered by Miss M. Birdsong, A. M., President of Allegheny County Woman's Suffrage Association. [illegible] The course closed with a lecture by Rev. B. [illegible] Wood, A.M., Pastor of the church, on the interesting subject—"The Origin, History and Mission of Music." His lecture exhibited extensive historical research and a rare collection of incidents, illustrative of the influence and power of music. These things show that to be a live church, and fully up to the times and headed by an active pastor.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Full List of Republican Candidates—A Record for Voters.

To-day the municipal elections will be held in all the Wards of Pittsburgh, and the following record of the Republican candidates will be found of value to the voters.

The election in Allegheny will not take place until one week from to-day, when we shall also publish a list of the candidates on that side.

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—Andrew Miller; no opposition.
Common Council—*Joseph M Gazzam, *John Seifreth, *Josiah Cohen, Samuel M. Felton, Florence Kramer, Harry Darlington, C. C. Smith.
Aldermen (2 to nominate)—*Andrew Humbert, *Alex. Hay, Matthew Keep, Geo. A. Kirkpatrick.
School Directors (2 to nominate)—John Cuthbert, Wm. B. Hunter; no opposition.
Constable—George W. Garrison; no opposition.
Judge of Election—R. C. Elliott; no opposition.
Inspector—David Campbell; no opposition.
Return Inspector—Julius Franke; no opposition.
Assessor—James Gracey; no opposition.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Wm. Phillips.
Common Council—D. W. C. Carrol, S. C. Mattern, Charles Hauch, Dr. Addison Arthurs.
Judge of Election—Thos. S Bigelow.
Inspector—John Paul.
Return Inspector—Chas. F. Porter.
School Directors—Calvin King, J. R. Weldin.
Assessor—James Black.
Assistant Assessors—E. Asper, Thos. Simmons.
Constable—James S. Richardson.

THIRD.

Select Council—John Shipton. Common Council—Joseph Shoeb, David Sims, and B. Galisaith. School Directors—John Kaiser and John T. Brown. Judge of Election—C. C. Montooth. Inspector—James McAllister. Return Inspector—Peter Dressler. Assessor—J. Ochese. Constable—Peter Kruder.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—J. R. McCune.
Common Council—James Verner, Gilbert Follansbee, J. H. Hare.
School Directors—Wm. A. Kiskadden, Alex. Speer.
Judge of Election—James A. Caldwell.
Inspector—W. V. Thompson.
Assistant Assessors—Alex. Speer, Richard Hays.
Constable—J. Tetler.

FIFTH.

Alderman—A. W. Smith. Select Council—George Glass. Common Council—Wm. J. Gilmore, W. H. Wiseman, John L. Boyd. School Directors—Joseph Hastings, Henry Freese. Judge of Election—Jacob McClelland. Inspector—Wm. Scandrett. Return Inspector—Andrew Sims. Assessor—James Fleming. Constable—Henry McCoy.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Thomas Neely, John Flinn.
Common Council—Joseph Caskey, W. H. M'Clelland, Henry Meyer. Daniel Kinzer, Barclay Preston, Peter Price.
Judge of Election—James Munn, no opp.
Inspector—Samuel Mawhinney, Henry White, Jr.
Return Inspector—Ben. F. Asper, Sam Greer, John S. M'Candless.
School Directors—R. D. Nicholson. Wm. H. Sims, Leonard Neudoerfer, Earnest W. Morrow, Hugh M'Master, Abner Stetler, Sr., Enoch Normicutt, Henry Eberg.
Assessor—Henry J. Thomas, John Timmony.
Assistant Assessors—Seth Wilmot, Jacob Miller, Samuel Greer.
Constable—Bennett Lake, no opp.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—*Chas. Jeremy, John Rebman.
Common Council—*David L. Fleming, *John Lowery, *R. M. Snodgrass, Peter Spreyer, Geo. F. Morgan.
School Director, (no op.)—William Floyd.
Alderman—*William J. Logan, Henry Jones.
Assessor—*Edwin C. Matthews, R. R. Bulger.
Assistant Assessors—John Smith, *John Beesley, *Wm. Fleming, Luke Chapman.
Constable—Chas. Havis, *M. J. Murphy, Wm. Shore.
Judge of Election—Jos. A. Butler, *Jas. Bonebrake.
Inspector—*George W. Wilson, Robert Moffit.
Return Inspector (no op.)—Edwin C. Matthews.

EIGHTH.

Select Council—Joseph Marshall. Common Council—George B. Chalmers, Joseph Moore, George Booth. School Directors—Henry Wilson, Henry Kilgore. Assessors—William Kerr. Assistant Assessor—Henry Wilson. Inspector—W. Moore. Return Inspector—A. J. Reynolds. Constable—J. W. Bell.

NINTH.

Select Council—Marker Rush. Common Council—Charles Slocum, John Froelich, Isaac Reese. Assessor—Ruben Smith. School Director—Samuel Elleson, Sr. Judge of Election—B. F. Parkinson. Inspector—Thomas J. Irwin. Return Inspector—George Dengle. Constable—Michael Ford.

TENTH.

Select Council—Josiah W. Ells. Common Council—W. H. McCleary and H. D. Seitz. School Director—William J. Friday. Assessor—Arthur Carr. Judge of Elections—Thos. Graham. Inspector—George Cromlish. Return Inspector—David Beck. Constable—Joseph Knox.

ELEVENTH.

Select Council—J. M. Hoen. Common Council—H. W. Oliver, Jr., Dr. A. G. McCandless, Thomas A. Rowley. School Directors—John Hoffe, James Atchison. Assessor—John B. Crawford. Judge of Elections—W. B. Hays, Jr. Inspecsor Joseph W. Lewis. Return Inspector—John Wandless. Constable—Joseph Little.

TWELTH WARD.

Select Council—Jno. Hancock.
Common Council—First Precinct—Robt. A. Kyle, David Bly, Thomas Rowswell, Jr. Second Precinct—J. E. McKelvy, W. J. Hammond.
School Directors—J. Rayburn, J. B. Nobbs, Samuel Mitchell, J. Summit, Christ. Rey.
Assessor—Jas. McCune.
Judge of Election—David McClelland.
Inspector—J. F. Rivers.
Return Inspector—R. M. Reed.
Constable—Andrew Harkum.

THIRTEENTH.

Select Council—R. G. Herron. Common Council—Charles P. Duff, Samuel Belfore. School Directors—Kinnie Goff, J. J. Taggart. Inspector—Robert Inder. Return Inspector—Willis W. Powers. Assessor—Robert Inder. Constable—George Evans.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Lloyd.
Common Council—John Fleming, Evan Jones, R. F. Anderson, Simon Beymer.
School Directors—John Grey, T. J. Craig.
Assessor—Jno. W. Morgan.
Assistant Assessor—W. J. Fawcett, Wm. Harrison.
Judge of Election—Wm. Rees.
Inspector—Louis Walther.
Return Inspector—Jno. D. Fleming.
Constable—Gottleib Streiner.

FIFTEENTH.

Select Council—S. J. Wainwright. Common Council—Alexander Black, Stephen Dietrich, J J. Albietz, and Wm. McKim. School Directors—John Wilkinson and Geo. Garrison. Judge of Elections—D. F. Fischer. Inspector Wesley B. Dravo. Return Inspector—Wm. G. Dravo. Assessor—Wm. Jancey. Assistant Assessors—John Wilkinson and John Orth. Constable—Jacob Schuck.

SIXTEENTH.

Select Council.—Benjamin Schmidt. Common Council—Roland H. Smith and Robert Watson. School Directors—Wm. Oxford and Thomas Merkel. Alderman—George Nessenthaler. Judge of Elections—Wm. Klemm. Inspector—Thomas Merkel. Return Inspector—John Robb. Constable—James Thomas.

SEVENTEENTH.

Select Council—John Chislett. Common Council—J. Scott, W. C. Brown, C. Miller. School Directors—Charles North, Wm. Baily. Assessor—J. A. McClurel. Assistant Assessor—S. Clifton. Judge of Elections—Joseph Mitchell. Inspector—A. Chislett. Return Inspector—J. Robinson. Constable—J. D. Hoerr.

EIGHTEENTH.

Select Council—S. M. Kier; Common Council—C. Siebert, Andrew Lyons; Alderman—S. S. Sample; School Directors—C. W. Lewis, S. S. Sample, T. G. Kirkpatrick; Assessor—J. P. Wilson, Jr.; Judge of Elections—C. W. Lewis; Inspector of Elections—Henry Williams.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—P. F. Laufman.
Common Council—R. H. Negley, Frank Ardary.
Judge of Election—T. B. Kennedy.
Inspectors of Election—David Herron, John L. Brown.
Return Inspectors—Chas. McClintock, John L. Brown.
Assessor—John Borland.
Assistant Assessors—D. L. McClintock, Geo. McWilliams.
Constable—Josiah Myers.

TWENTIETH.

Select Council—A. H. Gross; Common Council—C. W. Batchelor; School Directors—Alex. Pitcairn, Alex. Bates; Alderman—George F. Rahauser. Wm. Warwick; Assessor—W. B. Reynolds; Assistant Assessors—Jno. R. Baum, John Liggett; Constable—Jno. Gibbins.

TWENTY-FIRST.

Select Council—Matthew Edwards. Common Council—B. W. Morgan, Henry Mosely. School Directors—Robert Baxter, William Sprague. Judge of Elections—A. D. Armstrong. Inspector—Robert Baxter. Return Inspector—James Graham. Assessor—A. J. Woolslayer. Assistant Assessors—B. E. Miller. Hiram Powell. Constable—James L. Lloyd. Second Precinct: Judge—Wm. McLaughlin. Return Inspector—Philip Koebhen. Inspector—George Koch.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Select Council—James B. Murray.
Common Council—Dr. A. M. Barr, Lewis J. Fleming.
School Directors—John Alderson, Andrew Sutch.
Assessor—John Alderson.
Assistant Assessors—Wm. H. Irwin, John R. Murdock.
Judge of Election—G. W. Blashford.
Inspector—W. W. Alderson.
Constable—G. W. Boorn.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Select Council—James Watson.
Common Council—H. W. Oliver, Sr., Frank Kohne.
School Directors—B. H. Palmer, M. W. Rankin.
Assessor—John Fritz.
Assistant Assessors—H. D. Taylor, Joseph Thomas.
Judge of Elections—Alex. Flowers.
Inspector of Elections—James Beany.
Constable—S. H. Williamson.

Meeting of Committee on Street Railroads of Allegheny Councils—Important Matters Before Them.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held last evening, a proposition of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company was before them, asking for the right of way for their road up Beaver street to Jackson, and through Irwin to Western avenue. The representatives of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway were present and objected to the grant being made, as it would seriously interfere with the privileges already given to their road. To go back a little, it will be remembered that the latter road asked for the right of way along Ohio street, from the market house as far as Union avenue, which was objected to by the Manchester road, as it traversed a street already occupied by its track. Councils refused to grant this request and since that time a feeling of strife has been growing up between the two roads. Now the Pleasant Valley road opposes this new request for the same reason, nominally that was used against them, viz: that it would interfere with their route, and of course take some of their passengers. We understand now, that a proposition was made last night by the Pleasant Valley officers, that all objections would be withdrawn to the present matter, provided the Manchester road directors would permit them to use the track along Ohio street to Union avenue, their former request. This was not accepted, and the matter remains unsettled. It will doubtless come up again, and we feel assured that Councils will then act as they uniformly do, with full justice to both parties, and for the best interests of the citizens.

City Hall.—The fair and festival for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. church, still continues with unabated interest. We would advise all who desire to partake of a good dinner to visit City Hall, as we are satisfied that the dinners as well as the many attractions of the fair cannot be excelled.

New Goods! New Goods!! Arriving daily at the new Stand Stocking Store, No. 30, Fifth Avenue.

JOHN DEGLEMAN & Co.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, December 5.—The District Court for December term, convened at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of McKee & Brother vs. Duff, action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

4 Downer et. al. vs. Brown.
241 McKee & Bro. vs. Duff.
23 Collins vs. Canfield.
24 Collins vs. Crow, et. al
40 Bushnell for use vs. Union Refining and Storing Company.
45 Miller et. al. vs. Harriet.
48 Carson & Co. vs. Schomaker.
65 Gritner vs. Hall.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, December 5.—The December term of the Common Pleas Court commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Stowe on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of Duncan & Waughter vs. George L. McClintock. Action to recover for work done and materials furnished. The plaintiffs are contractors and were employed by defendant to build a house, and they allege that they were required to do work to the amount of ninety dollars not specified in the contract. The jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $7.84.

Alex. Hammon vs. J. C. Dunlavy et al. Appeal from a judgment on Alderman McMasters' docket. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $82.29.

Phillip Blumenschein vs. C. C. Smith. action to recover for services rendered. The plaintiff is leader of a band which, it is alleged, was employed by Smith who refuses to pay them. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $43.05.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

20 Pitts. Truss Co vs. Adam Bepler.
21 " " " Simon Brahm.
22 County of Allegheny vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
24 Shoals vs Strasser.
26 Benton vs James P. Barr et al.
27 Collins vs Smith.
28 Leiblong vs. Riddle, Fogel & Co.
33 Davidson vs Tanner's exrs.
35 Ward vs. Summerville.
36 Ward vs. Graham.
37 Hartman vs. Hodie & Neff.
38 Pack vs. Gordon et ux.
39 Boucher vs. Kaufman.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, December 5.—The December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county of Allegheny, convened at ten o'clock, A. M. Judge Sterrett on the bench.

The list of grand jurors was called, when the following gentleman answered and were sworn:

T. Scandrett, foreman,	James Montooth,
J. T. Brown,	Samuel McCune,
H. G. Edmundson,	John McKnight,
Henry G. Eggers,	Thomas Park,
J. H. Greuet,	N. P. Sawyer,
George Gerst,	H. Sample,
Arthur Hobson,	James Shepard,
David Hilands,	C. P. Whiston,
William Heasley,	John Walter.
John Megraw,	

The court then charged the jury but as there were no cases of a special character to be acted upon by the jury, the charge was of a general nature. The jury then retired to the room. The crier was then directed to open the Register's Court, after which Mr. Joseph H. Gray, Register, presented a number of accounts which were confimed, nisi, parties having ten days to file their exceptions.

The constables of the several wards, boroughs and townships, were called upon to make their returns of persons selling liquor within their district as required by law. The District Attorney received their returns and then questioned them closely as to the correctness of the same.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

The practice of "dodging" indulged in by jurors has been of such a character as to require the adoption of some measures to prevent it, and Judge Sterritt announced that hereafter when jurors answered to their names at the morning "roll call," and failed to respond when called during the day, that they would not be allowed compensation for that day. The business of the court has heretofore been so much interfered with and delayed in consequence of the practice that the judges have determined upon this course.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Doyle, indicted of assault and battery, Mrs. Woods appearing as prosecutrix, was placed on trial. The parties reside near Sharpsburg, and it is alleged by the prosecutrix that defendant's wife, who is separated from him, resides with Mrs. Woods, and defendant went there to see his child, when prosecutrix ordered him to leave the house, whereupon the defendant made an assault upon her. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $20 and undergo an imprisonment of fifty days in the work house.

Henry Myers and old man, was placed on trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by his wife, who alleges that he beat, kicked and otherwise abused her, even shooting at her. Mrs. Myers is a young woman and her husband who is an aged German is of the opinion that she has been unfaithful to him, which seems to be the cause of the trouble. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery. Defendant was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $20.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Gallant Soldier.

A dispatch received in the city yesterday announced the death of Captain William B. Cook, member of the Pittsburgh legal fraternity, and formerly of Co. K., 104th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which took place in Camden, Illinois, on Saturday, from rapid consumption, a legacy entailed by long confinement in Libby prison during the late war. There were few more gallant soldiers in the Union army than Capt. Cook, none more patient, enduring and self-sacrificing. At the earliest call for troops he enlisted, and in the ranks, through brave bearing and chivalrous conduct, he made his way up to a captaincy. He participated in many hard-fought battles, and was several times wounded. At Gettysburg he was captured and sent to Libby prison, where his robust constitution gave way and broke down from the privations and hardships endured in that awful place of human torture, the memory of which even yet starts the blood in indignation against those who countenanced the horrible treatment of the brave soldiers who were held captive within its walls. At Libby and other Southern prisons Capt. Cook was held in confinement some twenty months, and, on release, again entered the service. The close of the war found him greatly shattered in health, and that fell disease, consumption, commencing its ravages. He entered into the practice of law in this city, but after a while had to abandon the profession in consequence of rapidly failing health. Some months ago he left for St. Paul, Minnesota, hoping to be benefitted by that climate, but finding death near at hand, he started for home and only reached his sister's residence in Illinois where he died. Capt. Cook was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city, and we believe held the position of Post Commandent and Adjutant General. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican candidacy for the office of Prothonotary of the county this term, but owing to failing health he did not enter the canvass. The deceased was kind, genial, trustworthy and honorable in disposition, and was universally esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., where his parents still reside. His remains will be on the way to this city for interment and will arrive probably on Wednesday. Arrangements are being made by our citizen-soldiery to bury their late comrade-in-arms with martial honors.

ELEVENTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.

Report of the Auditors—A Loose Way of Doing Business—$24,253 Unaccounted for—Who Received it.

The School Board of the Eleventh Ward (formerly the Seventh) have never, it appears, made a final settlement of their accounts so far as they relate to the collection and payment of bounty money during the war, as they are required to do by law, and a number of citizens of the Ward thinking a settlement accessary some time since petitioned the Court to appoint a committee of three to audit the accounts of the Board and make a report of the same to the Court. The Court appointed the committee, and they entered upon the duties of their appointment, which, from the tenor of the report, we have no doubt, were of an extremely disagree able character.

THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee was presented and filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, and from it we extract the following items, which will doubtless be of interest to our readers:

The Auditors find that there was an agreement between the School Board and the citizens that the Board should raise one-half the money requisite and the citizens the other half, but the Auditors are of opinion that this agreement was not strictly carried out. The business of the School Board had, they allege, been conducted so loosely as to render it almost impossible to arrive at any satisfactory settlement of the accounts, as there appears to have been no books kept and no correct minutes of the proceedings of the Board relative to the matter can be found.

The Auditors find that the Committee received from various sources $68,145 24 and paid out $38,127 16, leaving a balance not satisfactorily accounted for of $30,018 05. The School Board claim a credit of $3,890, and another of $1,975, and for several smaller sums, for which they can present no vouchers, and which the Auditors, therefore, decline to allow, but state that if these and all other claims presented are allowed, there still remains a balance of $24,253 unaccounted for in any way.

PHENOMENON.

A Thunder Storm Yesterday—Sharp Lightning—A Wintry Night.

Thunder in December in these parts is about as scarce as peach trees growing fruit in the dead of winter, and yet we had such an unusual phenomenon yesterday afternoon between five and six o'clock in a sudden and unexpected storm that swept over the city. The day was moderately fair and warm with light, balmy breezes. In the afternoon the wind changed and close upon a juvenile tornado followed a heavy rain shower, accompanied by sharp forked and sheet lightning. It was a regular August storm and kept up for about half an hour. The wind blew furiously and did some trifling damage in the two cities and boroughs, but we have heard of no serious results. The fear is entertained that the storm worked mischief with the coal fleets now on the way down the Ohio river but we have heard of no damage thus far in that direction. After the rain, thunder and lightning had subsided, the wind again changed and gave us a taste of winter, singing through keyholes and suggesting cosy fires and warm overcoats. From indications this morning it seems that our deliciously fine weather is over, and that the thunder heralded the approach of winter in earnest. Can any of our readers inform us when before in December our city was ever visited by such a fierce lightning and thunder storm? The phenomenon is certainly rare and unusual.

Pat Shay.

We have frequently been called upon to chronicle the doings of Pat Shay, the last instance being an account of his trip to Claremont, where he was sent by the Mayor which we hoped would end Patrick's career in this city, as he promised Chief Hague to leave the city as soon as his visit at that institution was ended. But Patrick did not keep his promise. He remained with Mr. Cordier at Claremont as long as they wanted him there, and came back to the city and called on Rose Burtson, who had been living with him for two or three years. Rose had accumulated some jewelry during Pat's absence, but she did not have it after Pat left her. The jewelry was subsequently found in the possession of Celia Burns. Rose made information charging Pat and Celia with larceny. The accused were arrested. Celia gave bail for a hearing and Pat was locked-up.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

OUR WATER WORKS.

The Water Committee Visit the Lower Basin—The New Pumping Engine.

At the request of Mr. Joseph French, the Superintendent of the Water Works, the Committee on Water of City Councils visited the lower reservoir for the purpose of examining improvements recently completed there under Mr. French's supervision and to examine the new pumping engine and witness its operations. The Committee were gratified with the improvements made and were delighted with the new

PUMPING ENGINE,

which, as many of our readers know, is the invention of Mr. Joseph Lowry, of this city. It is termed a double plunger pumping engine and differs from the ordinary pumping engine, and it is claimed has many advantages over them, the principal of which is that it will do a greater amount of work with less fuel and consequently at a less expense than the ordinary engine, and is less liable to get out of order. Sixty hour's service of the new engine fully demonstrated this fact. It pumped the upper reservoir full in thirty-six hours, besides supplying the city, and this service was performed with half the fuel required by the old engine running full time; in other words, the new engine is doing about the same work as the old engine did, with less than one-third the fuel.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGINE.

The cylinder works horrizontally, is twenty-six inches in diameter with eight feet stroke. The only thing in the construction of the cylinder is the cut-off, the invention of Mr. James Rees, which works to a charm. The pumps, two in number, are single acting plunger pumps, working vertically in a pump-pit thirty-six feet in depth from the level of the cylinder. The steam cylinder is connected with the pump by means of a wheel thirteen feet four inches in diameter, which stands directly above the pumps and to which the pitmans of both pumps and cylinder are connected. The pitman which gives motion to the fly-wheel is also attached to this wheel. The entire machinery is bedded and bolted in the most substantial manner on a massive stone foundation, and reflects credit on Messrs. John Torrens and James Richardson, the master mechanics, who set it up.

CAPACITY OF THE PUMPS.

The pumps are eighteen and three-quarter inches in diameter, having a stroke of six feet three inches. At each revolution of the engine, the two plungers, or pumps, discharge one hundred and seventy-eight gallons. Working at a speed of nine revolutions per minute, the engine will raise in twenty-four hours two million, three hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four gallons to the height of two hundred and thirty-four feet (to the upper reservoir.) Working at the rate of twelve revolutions per minute, it will raise three million eighty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-two gallons.

The engine was constructed by Mr. James Rees, and the workmanship is of the best character and the material of the best quality. The entire machinery is one-fifth heavier than the contract specified. The plungers are three inches longer stroke, and a quarter of an inch larger in diameter than the contract called for; the pump wheels are two in number instead of one, of agreed upon, and the fly-wheel is eighteen feet in diameter, instead of sixteen, and proportionately heavier. The total cost of the engine will be less than twenty thousand dollars.

THE MANIA FOR LADIES' FURS.

The Great Rush at Fleming & Co.'s—Fine Display of Elegant Goods—15 to 25 per Cent. Less than Elsewhere.

We passed the spacious and elegant store of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, this morning, and although at the early hour of nine o'clock, it was densely crowded with customers examining the magnificent stock of ladies' and misses' furs that have been opened for the holidays. For the last few years the habit of wearing furs during the winter months has been steadily growing more popular, until it has become universal, and it is now conceded that whatever other valuable articles of dress a lady may possess now-a-days, she cannot be considered well dressed unless she has a set of furs.

There never was greater inducements offered in this line than those afforded by the great representative house of Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. The well-known character of Fleming & Co. for courtesy and strict reliability, and the fact that they are selling these fine and durable goods at from $5 to $20 a set less than other houses, has given them almost a monopoly in this branch of the business. Having a larger stock than other houses, and consequently a greater variety of goods, customers have a better chance for selection than at any other place. We would remind our readers that these goods are going very fast, and it would be well to call at once and make their selection before the stock has been culled over, and the choicest articles picked out. No more useful, durable, or acceptable present for the holidays can be given to a lady, and we know of no better place to purchase such a present than at Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

IN TROUBLE

A Man Charged with Adultery by His Wife and with Larceny by His Partner.

Charley Gallaher made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Henry Pollitt with larceny. Pollitt and Gallaher are partners and proprietors of the "Big Sun Flower Saloon," and the former occupies the upper portion of the building as a dwelling place for his family. Gallaher also occupies a room in the house as a sleeping apartment. He alleges that he retired to bed Saturday night with a wallet in his pocket filled with money, and when he awoke Sunday morning he discovered that some one had taken $50 out of his wallett. Pollitt was the only man save himself in the house, and he suspected him of the larceny.

When the officers visited the Big Sun Flower to arrest Pallitt he was not in, but Mrs. P. having for some time past had reason to suspect that her husband was unfaithful informed the officers where they would likely find him and expressed a desire to accompany them. She accordingly went with the officers to the house of Celia Burns, on Washington street, where they found Pollitt. A scene ensued and Pallitt was taken to the lock-up. Chief Hague at the instance of Mrs. Pallitt made information charging Henry with adultery. He will have a hearing at ten o'clock this morning.

Doubts and No Doubts.

An attempt was made on Saturday, to remove from the Atlas Works, an anvil block weighing 25,165 pounds to the Locomotive Works in the lower part of Allegheny. Mr. John Keown loaded the block on one of his "big wheeled" wagons, and proceeded along Penn street, crushing the caps of all the iron gutters on his route until at the turn from Penn into Sixth street he stalled in a dilapidated gutter—at this juncture he was admonished by Mr. Duncan, Superintendent of the Suspension Bridge, that the company deeming it unsafe, or apprehending damage to the bridge, would not permit the passage over it of Mr. Keown's team and load. Mr. K. was thus obliged to retrace his steps and haul his ponderous anvil block to the Fort Pitt Works, whence it will be taken by steam car to its destination.

Mr. Duncan's fears about the bridge have, to a limited extent, been taken up by the people, and doubts of the sufficiency of that noble structure to accommodate the wants of this manufacturing community have found expression in various quarters. It is to be regretted that those having the bridge in charge, should have justified the doubts of any one, by preventing Mr. Keown from passing over it. We venture the opinion that, if the load had weighed 100 tons instead of 17½ tons, the bridge would have borne it safely over, and that there can be no doubt of the perfect safety and sufficiency of the bridge to withstand the pressure of any load that any number of horses could move upon it. It was a foolish thought, that because the gutter caps gave way, the bridge might, under the same pressure, also give way, a trifle of judicious bridging would have sufficed to save the gutters from the fate that befel them.

The intellect of the Great Frederick of Prussia was of a dangerous order. Dangerous, because a feather's weight thrown against the balance of his mind has transformed him into a cruel tyrant. To preserve the equipose of his intellect, he used Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

Childrens fancy wool hose, ladies fancy wool hose, childrens knit jackets, ladies knit waists, a great variety of woolen goods at the new Stand Stocking Store, No. 30, Fifth Avenue.

Woolen Goods! Woolen Goods!! A great variety at the new Stand Stocking Store, Fo. 30, Fifth Avenue.

JOHN DEGLEMAN & Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

Gold not very active; opened at 111⅛, declined to 110¾, and closed at 111. 1@5 per cent. for carrying and 1@2 for borrowing. Clearances $37,000,000. Governments very dull and prices not changed since morning. Stocks opened steady, but after first call declined ⅛, but later in the day advanced from ⅛ to ¼ on leading shares. State Securities dull and unchanged. Money easier at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange 8⅝.

Coupons 1881, 112⅛; 5-20's '62, 107⅛; '64, 106⅛; '65. do.; new, 109¼; '67, 109⅛; '68, 109⅛; 10-40's, 106⅛; currency 6's, 110⅛.

State Bonds: Missouris, 92⅛; Tennessees, old, 60; new, 58⅛; Virginias, new, 63⅛; old 68⅛; North Carolinas, old, 47; new, 25⅛.

Stocks: W. U. Telegraph, 44⅛; Quicksilver 4; Mariposa 5; do. prf'd, 9⅛; Adams Express 65; Wells Fargo Express 31⅛; American Union Express 40; United States Express 34⅛; Pacific Mail 42⅛; New York Central, 91⅛; Scrip 85⅛; Erie 24⅛; do. pf'd 47; Harlem 131⅛; do. pf'd 132; Reading, 101⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 104⅛; North Western 81; do. preferred 89⅛; Rock Island 110⅛; New Jersey Central 101⅛; St. Paul 50⅛; do. preferred, 81⅛; Wabash 51⅛; do. preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94⅛; Terre Haute 18; do. preferred 51; Chicago & Alton 115; do. preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 31⅛; C.C. & C. 80⅛; Burlington & Quincy 153; Lake Shore 15⅛; Illinois Central 135.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 5, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Firm; sales No. 2 spring, $1.08 cash or seller December; $1.08⅛ seller last half month. This afternoon the market demoralized at $1.08⅛@1.07, cash or seller December; $1.07⅛ seller last half month.
CORN—Firm; old No. 2 mixed 53c.
OATS—Firm and advanced ⅛c. and selling at 33⅛c.
RYE—No. 2 quiet at $2,07⅛@2.08.
BARLEY—No. 2 steady and dull at 78@78⅛c.
HIGHWINES—Strong; wood 83c; iron 83⅛c.
MESS PORK—$18.75 seller December or January.
LARD—Sales at 11⅛c.
DRESSED HOGS—25c higher; live active and easier at $6.35@6.50.
CATTLE—Dull; sales at $3.50@5.95.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Beeves, 4,680 for week, to-day; 113 cars at One Hundred street; 60 at Weehawken; and 56 at Communipau. Weather rather warm and trade slow with no change in prices; few top cattle brought 16c, but mostly sold at 12@15c; Texans plenty again at 9@11c; best 100 Kentucky fed Texans 7 cwt., 11c; 250 Texans 5¾ cwt., 9⅛@10c; 150 Indiana 7 cwt., 12@12c; 60 Ohio 7⅛ cwt., 13@15c; 40 Kentucky 7⅛ cwt., 14@15c; 88 fat Ohio 8 cwt., 14⅛@16c. Stock all sold higher. Freights hereto to-day, viz.: $1 per cwt. from Chicago, 80c. from Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Receipts of sheep 32,400 for the week and 12,000 to-day; trade inactive at 3⅛@6c.—Lost week. Lambs are held at 5@7c. per car of 75 lbs.; Indiana sheep, 4⅛c.; 2 cars, of 90 lbs, at 5⅛c. deck; 102 lb. Canadas at 6c. deck; Canada lambs, 77 lbs., 9⅛c. Most lambs are weighed with sheep at the same price. Hogs: receipts 24,500 head for the week and 7,300 to-day; market firm, with a slight advance, live holding for 7⅛c., with 7c. refused. A few Ohio of 250 lbs. sold at 7⅛c. Dressed brought 9⅛c. for 200 lbs., 9c. for 175 lbs., 9⅛c. for 130 lbs. and less.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1.5⅛

Wm. L. Smith, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday, on the citizens ticket, by 127 majority. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council are Republicans.

THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission—The Meeting of Congress—The President's Message—The Message Telegraphed Over Ten Wires in Thirty-seven and One-half Minutes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

It is stated positively by a person who is in a position to know, that the English mission has not been offered to any person since Senator Morton declined it. This settles the rumors which have been going round to the effect that the President offered it to General Schenck.

ARRESTED.

On the 24th of November the United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Arkansas, undertook to take from the hands of a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner which the latter had arrested. Wm. P. Boss and Mr. Borge, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit, whereupon the Deputy arrested them, together with the prisoner, and took them all to Van Buren. The Cherokees are much excited, as they consider this a flagrant violation of their recognized laws.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Justice Nelson, Senior Associate Justice, appeared to-day and took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is presiding justice in the absence of the Chief Justice. The Court immediately adjourned, and in a body waited upon the President to pay their respects, according to the usual custom on the first day of the term.

RAPID TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMISSION.

The President's Message, containing nine thousand and eighty-five words, was sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York over ten wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in actual time employed thirty-seven and one-half minutes, or at an average of twenty-five words per minute on each wire, including all brakes or incidental delays.

ARGUMENT HEARD.

Attorney General H. Kerman Saturday afternoon heard the argument of James H. Storris, New York counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on bonds issued to the United States and sold for the construction of its road.

NOMINATION.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, will very probably be nominated to-morrow by the President as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims in place of Judge Casey, resigned.

PRINTING EXPENSES.

The expenses of the public printing office for the year were $1,609,530.

Other Cable Dispatches.

SPAIN.

DUKE OF AOSTA ACCEPTS THE CROWN.

FLORENCE, December 4.—The Duke of Aosta has formally accepted the crown of Spain, tendered him by a deputation from the Government, Regency and National Cortes. On receiving the crown from the Spanish delegation, he congratulated them on the fact that Spain had succeeded in reconciling order with liberty. He promised to maintain the constitutional tradition of his family, and believed his conduct would be such that all parties will admit his honesty of purpose.

TURKEY.

CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 5.—Proposals of Conference and granting furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of the Turkish Government in regard to the maintenance of peace.

AUSTRIA.

EARL RUSSELL TO BEUST.

VIENNA, December 5.—The reply of Russell to Baron Von Beust's last note has been received, and is identical with the answer made by Gortschakoff to Earl Granville.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.—The journals of Moscow denounce in strong terms the Prussian press for its silence in regard to the Treaty of Paris.

MARINE NEWS.

BOSTON, December 5.—Arrived, steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, ME., December 5.—The steamer Nestoria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

MARRIED:

HERD—DAY—On Thursday evening, December 1st, at Enon Valley, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. K. Squier, D.D., JEFFERSON C. HERD, of Pittsburgh, and MARIA DAY.

DIED:

FORTUNE—At the residence of her husband, No. 203 Second avenue, on Sunday morning, December 4, 1870, Mrs. JANE B. FORTUNE, wife of George Fortune.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARR—Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, HENRY WILLIAM, eldest son of James and Catherine Carr, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 262 Centre avenue, TO-DAY, December 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRWIN—On Sabbath morning, at 6½ o'clock, Mrs. SARAH IRWIN, in her 86th year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 240 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOK—On Saturday, December 3d, of rapid consumption, at the residence of his sister, at Camden, Illinois, Capt. W. B. COOK, formerly of the 104th Regiment Pa. Volunteers, and member of the Pittsburgh bar, Past Adjutant General G. A. R.

Due notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

FAHNESTOCK—On Friday, December 2d, at Morgantown, Berks county, Pa., ALEXANDER T. FAHNESTOCK, late of Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co's Patent Metalic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

PATENT MEDICINES, Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S Drug and Prescription Store,

no13 140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of $3.50 per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 7th inst., free of Government and State taxes.

F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier. de5:177

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY will be held at No. 334 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 7th, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

no23:111 WM. R. ALLEN, Clerk.

DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 24, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year.

Also, to take action on a proposition to increase the Capital Stock to $200,000.

no24:h84 R. B. FRANCIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ELECTION.—An Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 64 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, second story, over Duquesne Savings Bank, on TUESDAY, December 6th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of

THE COMMISSIONERS.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23, 1870.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 90 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, November 22d, 1870.

ELECTION.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, December 6th, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. at which time a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

no23:h83 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 19, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, W. W. YOUNG was elected President and Cashier.

no21:h71 WILLIAM JANCEY, Secretary of Board.

NOTICE. TO THE AFFLICTED.

We are authorized to announce that in a few weeks the justly celebrated Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, of 2001 Arch street, Philadelphia, will visit this city for the purpose of treating Hemorrhoids or Piles, Fissure of the anus, Fistula in ano, Prolapsis in ani, and all diseases of the lower bowels, without Knife or Ligature. Dr. McCandliss has made these objects his especial study for over 20 years; has treated over 1,000 cases in Philadelphia and surrounding [illegible] several citizens of this city, to whom the Doctor will refer upon his arrival here. All desirous of consulting the Doctor should not hesitate to address him immediately. All communications should be addressed to

Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, 2001 Arch street, Philadelphia.

H. SUTBEYER,	WM. [illegible]
WM. H. BARNES,	[illegible]
J. D. NIEHAUS.	W. P. LOUGHREY.

de1:155

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have opened a Branch Office for the practice of their profession at 100 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted for a limited period, more especially in all those cases of disease and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands, suffer from the effects of early indiscretion, and seek in vain for relief. For none but the educated Physician, who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength.

To all such, Drs. JORDAN and DAVIESON offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain, and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, 100 Penn street, on receipt of 25c.; and also an equal from their head establishment, 1000 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. till 8 P. M.

Every case is strictly confidential. no8:h57

POLITICAL.

THE TWENTIETH WARD NOMINATIONS.

SHADYSIDE, Dec. 3, 1860.

To my Constituents, the Voters and Tax-Payers of the Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN:

By your unanimous vote, one year ago, I was called to serve as your representative in the City Councils. I was aware that a large surplus fund (the outgrowth of the fund raised in 1863 to compromise the City Railroad Bonds) had accumulated in the City Treasury, the interest of which, some $30,000 per annum, was lost to the city. When the Finance Committee, at the first meeting of Councils in January, presented their estimates of Expenditures and Appropriation Bill for the current year, I tried ineffectually to have the bill so amended as to absorb and include this surplus unemployed fund of over $400,000, and thus lighten the burden of the tax-payers to that extent. This effort failed. I then, feeling convinced that this effort had been defeated by the influence of those city politicians interested in the profits of this fund, introduced the Ordinance of the 7th of February, 1870, known as the "Barton Ordinance," providing that the interest of this fund, until it was required for city purposes, be paid into the Treasury. This Ordinance became a law. It was resisted by the politicians until obedience was compelled by the order and mandate of the Court.

By the statement appended from the City Controller's books you will see what this gain has been to the city. I considered that this fund was a source of temptation and corruption to those having its control. That thus permitting any individual or individuals to profit by the money of the tax-payers was a serious abuse, and that it was an abuse which we, the Republican members, were responsible for, and a called for and needed reform in our own party. And for these reasons exerted myself to have it corrected, and in this I was supported and sustained by the entire press and the large majority of the tax-payers.

But it appears that I have committed an unpardonable sin against the politicians of my party, who considered the interest of this fund the legitimate spoils of office. The primary meetings took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, 1870, and I found that the politicians had their arrangements for the contest, and the time had come, in their estimation, when they could get rid of a representative who had interfered with the perquisites of the party; and every effort was resorted to accomplish my defeat. I made but little exertion. I had not sought the contest, but I did not decline it. I submitted to the vote of my constituents, and the result was that a full and fair majority decided in my favor, and called upon me to continue as their representative, and to *watch the unexpended balances*. The vote was so announced by the two judges, both of them chosen by themselves and opposed to my renomination. And now, what is the result? These gentlemen announce that they will not be bound by the nomination; they want, as they term it, *a new deal*; they cry out illegal votes, fraud in the nomination, irregularities in an election conducted and controlled by themselves. Is it possible that any outsiders could outwit politicians of their well-known *assumed* sagacity, experience and expertness? The idea is simply preposterous.

And now, voters of the 20th ward, Pittsburgh, I submit the issue to you. Your interests as well as mine are involved. Will you permit me to be worried to death by the *Treasury Ring?* Your vote on next Tuesday will decide the question.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BARTON.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2, 1870.

I certify that the amount received and credited to the city for interest paid under the operations of the provisions of the Ordinance of the 7th of February, 1870, is as follows, to-wit:

August 31, 1870	$2,365 44
September 7—19, 1870	1,998 68
November 9, 1870	1,961 65
December 2, 1870	1,680 77
	$7,906 54

The first deposit under this law was made after the decision of the mandamus case, to-wit, on July 25, 1870. The interest accruing between this date and the time the Ordinance passed has never been accounted for.

This does not include the interest received from Ira B. McVay for interest on the Water Fund which amounts to $5,531 28 in addition to the above. This statement does not include any interest on the sum of $53,190 25, advanced to certain contractors under certain resolution of City Council, as the same was not in the Treasury, and therefore yielded no interest.

R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

TWENTIETH WARD NOMINATIONS.

We, the undersigned, officers of the Twentieth Ward Republican Primary Meeting, held on the evening of the 29th ult., do hereby declare the following ticket nominated:

SELECT COUNCIL: A. H. GROSS.
COMMON COUNCIL: C. W. BATCHELOR.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS: ALEX. PITCAIRN, ALEX. BATES.
ALDERMEN: GEO. F. RAHAUSER, WILLIAM WARWICK.
ASSESSOR: W. B. REYNOLDS.
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS: JOHN R. BAUM, JOHN LEGGETT.
CONSTABLE: JOHN GIBBONS.

We declare but one person, C. W. Batchelor, nominated for Common Council. In the contest between Messrs. Barton and Negley we declare there was no choice on account of certain illegal votes being polled by minors and non-residents of the Ward.

CHARLES T. NEALE, DAVID AIKEN, JR.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2d, 1870. de5

THE FOLLOWING IS THE REPUBLICAN TICKET to be voted for by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, at the coming election:

SELECT COUNCIL: JOHN CHISLETT.
COMMON COUNCIL: WM. C. BROWN, C. MILLER, A. SCOTT.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS: CHARLES NORTH, WM. BAILEY.
ASSESSOR: JAMES T. McCLURE.
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS: JOHN CLIFTON, WM. KING.
JUDGE OF ELECTION: JOSEPH MITCHELL.
INSPECTOR: ARTHUR CHISLETT.
RETURN INSPECTOR: JOHN T. ROBINSON.
CONSTABLE: JOHN D. HOERR.

de5:163

A PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh ss.

I, JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, do issue this my proclamation, that on the FIRST TUESDAY in December A. D., 1870, being the 6th day of the month, the electors of said city qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and elect by ballot the following members of Select and Common Council:

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Planing Shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the clerk of the Orphans' Court, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh. First precinct in the Public School House, corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; Second precinct at the Public School House on Smallman street, near Thirtieth, and elect one member of Select Council and five members of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at James Hogan's feed store, on Greenfield avenue, near Allen street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Highland School House in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Messrs. [illegible] in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the [illegible] School House, Second precinct to meet at the [illegible] School House, on Negley's Run Road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hazelwood School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh this seventh day of November, A. D. 1870.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE, Fashionable MERCHANT TAILOR,

Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest style.

NEW FALL GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER, Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers HENDERSON & CANNING.

Second week and brilliant success of the popular young character comedian,

Mr. Jos. K. Emmett,

Houses crowded nightly! TUESDAY EVENING December 6th, and Every Evening, in Chas. Gayler's great drama in three acts, entitled

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Fritz Von Vonderblinkenstoffen ... Jos. K. Emmett

In which he will introduce his charming characteristic melange, New Songs, Dances and Instrumental Solos.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. Jos. K. Emmett.

Fritz-Emmett Matinee on Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. FRED. AIMS, Manager. ALL HERE! ALL TO-NIGHT! The New Triple Troupe of Variety Stars! Men of Iron Teeth, Brown and Sanford; Leando, Pedestal Fiery Torch Juggler; M'lle Kigit, Black Crook Premiere; Martha Wren and James Rollins, English Opera Comiques; John Shay, New York Sensation; Benedict, Jule Keen, Eva Brent, and other artists!

Popular Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

Theodore Thomas'

UNEQUALLED

CONCERT ORGANIZATION

OF

45 Distinguished Artists.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

Beethoven Night.

The celebrated Pianist,

Miss Anna Mehlig,

AND THE

ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

Many of whom are eminent Soloists.

Tickets of admission, $1.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at H. Kleber & Bros.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.

The Grand Piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Wareroom in Pittsburgh at H. Kleber & Bros. de5

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

Saturday Afternoon, Dec 10,

THEODORE THOMAS'

Grand Matinee!

The public is respectfully informed that in compliance with numerous requests, Mr. Thomas will give

A Grand Matinee!

Miss ANNA MEHLIG

Will appear, together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.

Tickets of admission, $1.

No extra charge for reserved seats on this occasion. To be had at H. Kleber & Bros. Doors open at 1; to commence at 2. de5

TWO FREE LECTURES by

Prof. O. S. FOWLER.

In LAFAYETTE HALL, Sabbath Evening, at 7 on IMMORTALITY, and Tuesday Evening, in MASONIC HALL, on BEARING CHILDREN.

PHRENOLOGICAL CONSULTATION and advice as to the Best Business, Managing Children, Marriage, &c., EVERY DAY AND EVENING, at the MONONGAHELA HOTEL, till Wednesday Evening at 10 only. de2:165

LECTURE

BY

D. L. EMERSON, Esq.,

OF CALIFORNIA,

On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, for the benefit of the Sabbath School

SUBJECT—CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

Mr. E. has spent 15 years in the Golden State, is one of the early graduates of Oakland College of California, is a gentleman of superior culture, thoroughly practical, and possessed of rare oratorical powers. This lecture will be highly entertaining and instructive.

Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at ——. no30:166

CITY HALL.

Penna. Avenue M. E. Church

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

Every Night This Week,

AND

DINNER EVERY DAY.

no29

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.—The Grand Military Allegory of the DRUMMER BOY; or Battle-field of Shiloh, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, under the auspices of Posts 3 and 151 G. A. R.

We are induced to present this popular drama again to the public through the earnest solicitations of our numerous patrons, and having arranged with several of the military companies in connection with a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen, feel safe in guaranteeing an interesting entertainment, far eclipsing our past efforts.

For particulars see the "Daily Drummer Boy."

Seats may be secured at the office of Wilcox Sewing Machine Company, No. 30 Smithfield street.

POINT CHAPEL.

GRAND FAIR,

OPEN THIS EVENING,

For the benefit of St. Mary's Church. no29

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY, December 2d, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessments for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of WARD'S ALLEY, from Fulton to Sedgwick streets; also for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of FRAZIER ALLEY, from Fulton to Sedgwick streets, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 14th, 1870, when they will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

de5:172 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY, December 1st, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Ridge avenue from Grant avenue to Chartiers street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, December 12th, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer. de1:158

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the construction of the Sewer on Beaver street, from Strawberry alley to Montgomery avenue; Also, for the construction of the Sewer on Ohio street, from Beaver street to Sherman avenue, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, when they will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer. no30:153

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY, Nov. 28, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessments made by the Viewers for the opening of LOCUST STREET, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue; also, for the widening of ITEN and HIGH STREETS, in the Seventh ward, have been filed in this office for examination, and can be seen there until December 8th, 1870, when it will be returned to Councils for confirmation.

no28:[illegible] CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

OPENING OF HILL STREET, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments for benefits, made by the Viewers for the opening of Hill street, are now in my office for examination. Persons to whom assessments were made [illegible] from this date. After which time the several assessments will be put in the hands of [illegible] for collection.

J. F. MAGLE, City Assessor.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall, No. 60 Smithfield street, until December 14th, for the building of the Carpenter's Work, for the Plasterer's Work, Painting and Glazing, and Work of Stone Stairways of the new building for City Hall, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. Kerr, Architect.

THOS. STEEL, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall. de1:165

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, December 2d, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for the Grading and Paving of [illegible] ALLEY, [illegible] until 4 P. M. MONDAY, Dec. 12th, 1870. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be seen and blanks for bids can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless upon the proper blanks furnished by this office.

W. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

NATIONAL BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 104 Smithfield street: [illegible]

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any quantity of my new improved [illegible]

LOGUE, HAWTHORN & CO.,

[illegible]

SODA ASH.

[illegible]

For sale by J. R. CANFIELD, [illegible]

NITRATE SODA.—[illegible] bags in store and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD, [illegible]